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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



STAYMAN'S

Harrisons' Nurseries

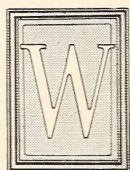
J. G. HARRISON & SONS

Berlin — Maryland

WE GROW ALL THE TREES WE SELL



An Invitation to Visit Our Nurseries To See for Yourself—To Know What You Plant

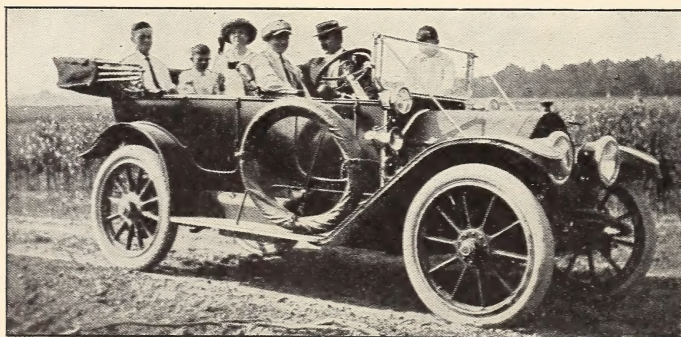


WE WANT YOU to visit Harrisons' Nurseries. The trip will be an interesting one. Over twenty-five hundred acres of the finest kind of land are planted to Nursery Stock. Four million Peach trees, four million Apple trees, one hundred thousand Pear trees, one hundred thousand Cherry trees, ten million Strawberry plants, as well as thousands of other fruit trees, plants and ornamental trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs are grown here.

We have planted in our own commercial orchards more than three hundred thousand trees, and, if you contemplate planting a good-sized orchard, our long experience will be a valuable asset to you. Come to Berlin, and let us give you our practical knowledge first hand.

Write us when you can come and how long you can stay. Berlin is on the Eastern

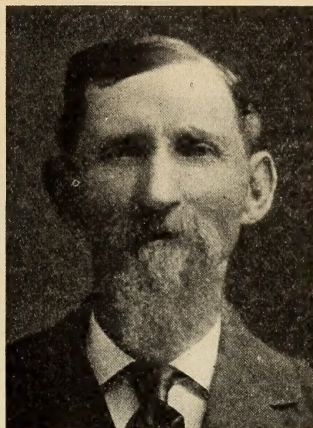
Shore of Maryland, and the distance from Baltimore, Maryland, is 124 miles, via B. C. & A., boat and rail; distance from Philadelphia, Pa., 143 miles, via P. B. & W. Railroad; distance from Norfolk, Va., 153 miles, via N. Y. P. & N. and B. C. & A. railroads.



We will meet you at the station.

Your hotel bill while visiting here will be paid by us

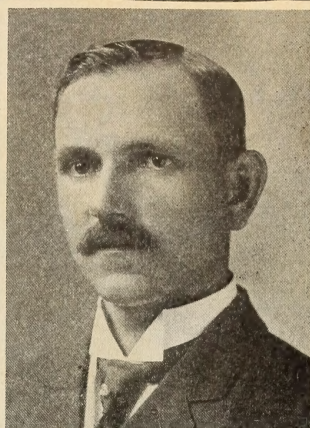
WE HAVE THE LARGEST ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION OWNED BY ANY NURSERY FIRM IN THIS COUNTRY. MORE THAN 2,500 ACRES PLANTED TO NURSERY STOCK



J. G. Harrison

J. G. HARRISON, head of three generations in nursery work, is 72 years old, and is vitally interested in the work of these nurseries. He was a pioneer in the growing of strawberries in 1867, and had the first commercial plum orchard in Delaware in 1870. He was the founder of the present immense Harrisons' Nurseries, much of the success of which is due to the solid foundation he laid.

ORLANDO HARRISON, 46 years of age, son of J. G. Harrison, has spent his whole life in propagating fruit trees and planting commercial orchards. He is personally familiar with the details of tree- and fruit-growing from the seed to the bearing orchard. Has organized twenty different commercial orchard companies and planted over 300,000 fruit trees in orchards in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia and has made practical successes of them.



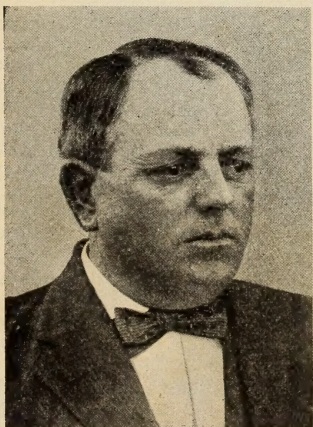
Orlando Harrison

We Want to Get Acquainted Personally With Fruit-Growers

IF WE CANNOT MEET YOU FACE TO FACE, LET THIS CATALOGUE TAKE THE PLACE OF A HEARTY HANDSHAKE

HERE at Berlin, Maryland, is the largest continuous acreage of land in America devoted to growing fruit trees. It is all Harrisons' Nurseries. Millions of trees are produced here every year; in fact, more fruit trees than are produced by any other firm in existence.

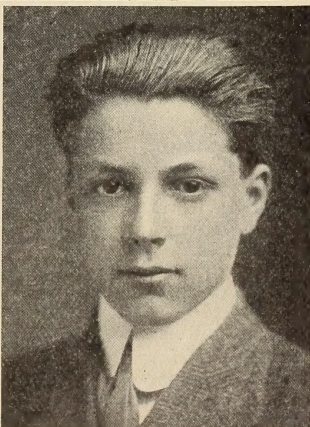
Thousands of people who are in a position to know, claim that the trees grown here by our methods are better than trees produced anywhere else in the country. There are good reasons for this. We want to tell you what they are. But first, we want you to know the *men* who grow them, the men who are behind them, the men who have studied and worked to develop this immense nursery, and who put the high quality into these trees. Their pictures are printed on this page. Write to them, or come to see them and get acquainted with them yourself, so you may know the earnestness and the knowledge and the care and pains which they put into the production of every tree which you might get from this nursery, and plant in your orchard with great hopes of success.



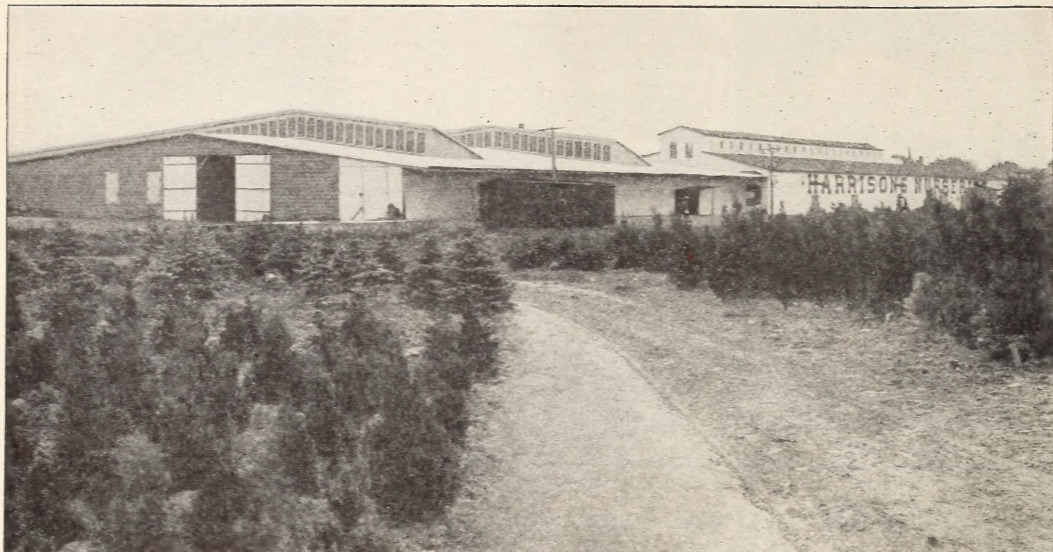
George A. Harrison

GEORGE A. HARRISON, 43 years of age, and his brother, Orlando Harrison, direct in person all the work in the nurseries at Berlin. George A. Harrison sees personally to the cutting of buds from bearing orchards. He has in his immediate care the cultivation of over 2,500 acres of land, and probably has had charge of the growing and digging of more fruit trees, especially peach and apple, than any other man in America.

G. HALE HARRISON, 19 years of age, son of Orlando Harrison, discoverer of the "Ice-Box" method of keeping buds in good condition from the time they are cut until used, has charge of over one hundred men and boys during the budding season. They budded over three and one-half million trees in about ninety days in 1913. Is now taking a course in horticulture and agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.



G. Hale Harrison



Our Packing-sheds are thoroughly modern and built for the purpose

BUSINESS INFORMATION

When We Ship. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, but by the prevailing weather conditions and the ripeness of the stock. We ship when the weather conditions are favorable, the usual shipping season extending from October 1 to May 1, with a few weeks' intermission in midwinter.

Order Early. By all means do not delay placing your order until you are ready to plant. The earlier orders are placed, the better it is for both you and ourselves. Early in the season you are sure to get the varieties you select, but later on, when our stock, as well as that of all nurserymen, becomes somewhat depleted, you may not be able to get the varieties you especially desire. We recommend, where possible, that orders be placed in the fall, whether the stock is to be planted in the fall or the following spring. Special arrangements have been made with our Order Department to reserve stock covered by orders until such time as shipment is desired.

How to Order. Please use the order sheet found in the back part of this catalogue, carefully filling out the blank spaces at top for shipping directions. Be sure to sign your name and give post-office and state. If your post-office address is different from the railroad station be sure to give both. To avoid mistakes, do not write letters on the same sheet as orders.

Application of Prices. The prices given in the catalogue for trees or plants apply as follows:

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 are sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

Our prices are made to fit the quality of stock that we grow; therefore do not confuse them with prices on *cheap* stock. Our stock has the roots, the vigor and the vitality which insures its living. It is the kind that succeeds.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety and the size.

Remittances. You may send your remittance to us by Post-Office Money Order, by Express Money Order, by New York Draft, by Check, or in Cash by Registered Letter. Post-Office Money Order is preferable to us. Postage stamps will be found a convenient method of remitting for small amounts, and can be used by us to advantage. Make all checks, drafts or money orders payable to J. G. Harrison & Sons. Currency or coin must be sent by express or registered mail, otherwise this company will not be responsible for its safe delivery.

Terms. Cash with order, or a satisfactory reference from strangers. Those having an established rating need not send reference.

Cash Discount. A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on orders accompanied by cash.

To Our Canadian Customers. Please bear in mind that nursery stock is not admitted from the United States at all seasons. It is admitted in spring, commencing March 15, and continuing until May 15; and in the fall, commencing September 26, continuing until December 1.

How We Ship. Unless we have definite instructions from you, we will use our judgment as to whether to ship by freight, express or parcel post, our judgment being based on the size of the shipment, the perishable nature of the stock, and the distance it has to travel. Special low rates are granted on nursery stock by most all of the railroads and express companies. Parcel-post rates, except in a few cases, are too high to be of much benefit for shipping nursery stock. (See parcel-post rates following price quotations at the head of various departments.)

Transportation Charges. At the prices quoted in this catalogue all goods are f.o.b. Berlin, Maryland. We do not prepay express, freight or other transportation charges, except as noted in connection with parcel-post delivery.

No Packing Charges. No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivery to freight station or express office here.

Our Guarantee. We are careful to label all stock, check it and pack it correctly. Except for our own mistakes, we cannot assume the responsibility of stock reaching its destination safely. We do assume the responsibility for the true names of all our stock, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, anything sent by us that proves untrue to label; but it is understood and agreed, between the purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid for such trees as may prove untrue.

No Substitutions. We do not substitute. If we are sold out of one or more varieties in your order we tell you so. If we are sold out of a variety, and you are willing to have us send another, selected with our twenty years' experience in fruit-growing, please mention it on your order, and possibly we can give you something just as good or better than your order calls for.

Claims. We are extremely careful in filling and packing all orders, and are always willing to do as much or a little more than we agree to; yet during our rush season, slight errors will sometimes be made, in which event we want you to notify us promptly, and we will make satisfactory adjustment. All claims for errors, etc., must be made within five days after arrival of shipment.

When Writing for Information or Prices, Please Give us Full Details—It is Important. It will help us greatly to give you the books and papers that you will need if you will explain in your letter, or on your card, just what information you want. Give us something to base our suggestions on. If it is prices you want, and you have your mind made up, give us approximately the number of trees or plants of the different kinds that you

need, also the varieties and the number of each variety. We are willing to go to considerable trouble to see that you get what you want and need—advice, information or trees. Will you meet us part way? Don't hesitate to write at length. You will find in this catalogue an information blank, and if you will fill it out carefully and enclose it with your letter, you will help us greatly in giving an intelligent reply to your inquiry.

No Unnecessary Delays in Shipping. During the past year we built a new packing-house which doubles the packing space at our nurseries. A new concrete loading platform, 300 feet long and 36 feet wide, enables us to handle boxes from house to cars in the shortest possible time. You will find that these improvements will work to your advantage when you want stock in a hurry. As far as possible, we get your trees to you at exactly the time you ask for them; but many times the trees will be better if shipment is delayed, and you will be benefited decidedly by our holding your order for a little while.

First, consider fall shipments. Planters in northern sections want their trees early for trenching in or for fall planting. But, if the trees are kept growing in the nursery as fast as required to make them as big and sturdy as they should be, they will not start to ripen their wood until in September, and will not be thoroughly ripe until in October or November in normal seasons. Seasons vary, however, as much as six weeks, and leaves fall anywhere from August to November.

Some growers dig trees before they are ripe and strip the leaves off. This makes trees look all right, but they still have soft, sappy wood, and ragged wounds where the leaves were torn away, instead



Disc Harrows give the proper cultivation in the orchard

WE TRY TO SHIP YOUR TREES AT JUST THE TIME YOU WANT THEM

of natural calluses. Such trees wither during winter, no matter how stored, or, if planted, may be killed by freezing. If they live, it takes them two years to recover their vitality. On the other hand, trees that are allowed to ripen naturally to the full are not influenced much by digging and storing, will stand shipping and handling without a sign of damage, and, when planted,* will start to grow with the same vigor they showed the previous season in the nursery. Complete dormancy is the prime essential for transplanting fruit trees successfully.

For winter or spring planting many of our customers order their trees during fall or early winter, and have us trench them in sand, to be shipped during mild days in February or March. When this plan is followed, we carefully observe weather conditions, both here at Berlin and in your section, dig up your trees, and pack and ship them when they can be moved and planted most safely. Sometimes this is early; again, it will be late. Each season varies. The work and time element enter into it to some extent, of course, but we cannot pack in one day, or one week, all the trees we handle. Tell us when you want your trees, but give us as much leeway as possible, and we will promise to look out for your interests and send your trees in good condition at the right time.

One-year Apple Trees. One-year trees of the larger grades will be as large in five seasons as two- or three-year trees planted at the same time, and will bear just as early. They may be headed according to the wishes of the planter. In short, most orchardists have ceased to buy trees older than one year, even when the young trees cost more.

Don't Plant Worthless Varieties. For many years the list, especially of peach and apple trees,

in nursery catalogues has been burdened with worthless varieties. This year we have eliminated a great many of them, and you will find the list in this catalogue to be composed of good ones throughout. Don't burden yourself with a lot of miscellaneous kinds just for the sake of having them in your orchards. Select a few of the best kinds and plant them exclusively. We will be glad to help you to select the profitable varieties that will succeed in your section. Write us.

Success has attended, this season, as in many others, our efforts to produce trees as fine as, or finer than, any can be grown in America or elsewhere, and we want you to personally inspect them before deciding with whom to place your order. The secret of our success in growing high-grade trees "that succeed anywhere" is attributed by *The Fruit-Grower and Farmer*, of St. Joseph, Missouri, to our belief in fruit and in fruit-growing, and that we have gone at the proposition in an intelligent manner. "High-Quality" fruit and tree products, produced in an intelligent manner is the secret of the success of Harrison's Nurseries.

"How to Grow and Market Fruit." We think you will want to use the book as your daily guide in orchard work. The entire book was prepared with a view to solving the problems of the average man, as well as of the specialist. You can depend on what it says. We had the manuscript gone over by sixteen of the foremost fruit men of the country before the book was printed. If you have trees of any age, the book will tell you exactly what to do to make them bear fruit and bring profits under your conditions. Practical! That's the word which describes it. The price is 50 cents, or free with order for trees or plants amounting to \$5 or more.

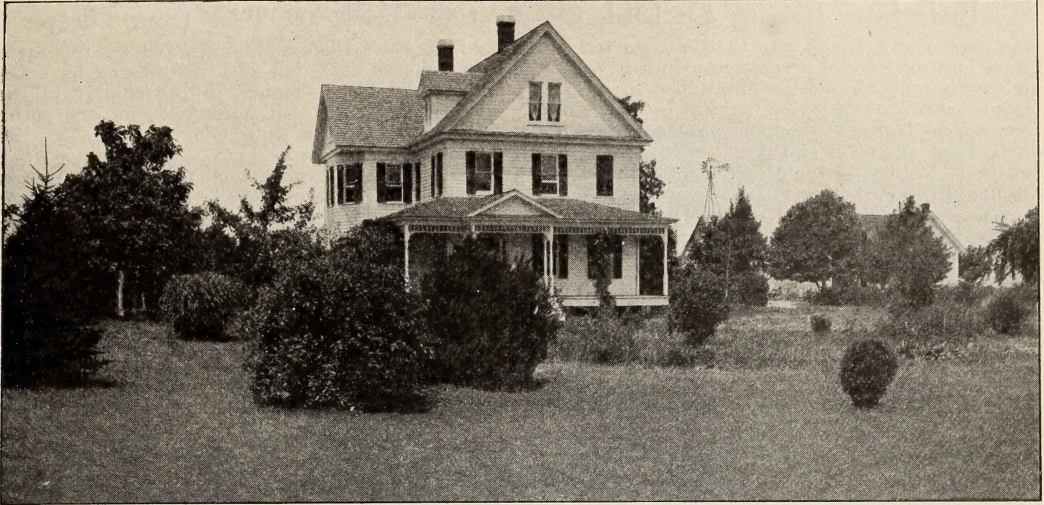
"My trees received on Saturday the 6th in perfect condition, and I am certainly well pleased with them. I want to thank you for the prompt attention you gave my order, and should I want any more trees or plants of any kind, I will not fail to give you my order, or if I know of anyone wanting to buy trees or plants of any kind, I will recommend you to them."—WILLIAM T. GRINNAGE, Elkton, Md.

"I am writing to tell you that this year has shown the superiority of Harrison's nursery stock. Trees have made fine growth and have that healthy dark-green foliage and elastic bark so much desired but not always had. The Carman peaches which I planted last fall withstood a pressure of 22 degrees below zero, and all are alive and growing nicely."—ISAAC S. BETTS, New Britain, Penna.



In the South, heel-in like this; in the North cover tops and all with dirt

HARRISONS' TREES WILL SUCCEED ANYWHERE, IF YOU GIVE THEM DECENT CARE



The proper use of trees and shrubs converts a house into a home

WE GROW ALL THE TREES WE SELL

Every tree sold by Harrison's Nurseries will be Harrison-grown.

Trees grown in the Harrison way are to be depended upon—they have the roots, the vigor and vitality to live and thrive wherever they are given a chance.

Harrison trees are true to name. If we are out of a variety, we frankly say so. We will not substitute another variety of any tree or plant, except on the expressed order of the customer, and then only from our own stock.

We will not expose our customers to possibility of error in variety or lack of quality in the trees, and under no circumstances will we sell or offer for sale any nursery stock not grown on our own land or under our own direction.

This is for your protection and for our own. Every tree you buy from us is Harrison-grown, and is so guaranteed. You know that it will prove to be just what it is sold for. Harrison's name is a recognized guarantee of the quality of our fruit trees.

Growing All the Trees We Sell Meets with the Approval of Our Customers

Gentlemen:—I might add that I have found your firm both liberal and honorable. You were sold out of one variety of apples I wanted last spring, and that convinced me I could depend upon your trees being "true to name." I am a bit suspicious of nurseries that are never out of any variety. Very sincerely,

EATON RAPIDS, MICH., June 3, 1912.

FRANK E. FORD, Secretary, Eaton County Horticultural Society.

WHY HARRISON'S TREES SUCCEED

We claim, and can prove, that our trees are bigger at any age than nearly all others; that they are as hardy as the hardiest and hardier than most others; that they have well-ripened, firm wood when we sell them; that they are absolutely clean and free from disease, and that they are budded from bearing orchards.

Our soil is deep, loose and very fertile. Roots penetrate deeply, develop extensively and are fine and fibrous. The looseness of the soil permits roots to be dug with very little breaking. The richness of the soil makes the trees get big, and fills them with vitality.

The moisture in the air from the ocean keeps the trees growing fast. We do not suffer from droughts nearly so much as do points a hundred miles farther inland. The salt in the air makes the trees hardy, and helps keep them clear of fungi and diseases; the Atlantic gales in winter make our trees robust. It would take a high mountain location to secure equal hardness.

We have been growing and selling trees for over twenty years. Our trees have gone into almost every township east of the Mississippi River where fruit is grown. It is hard to find a neighborhood where there is not an orchard planted with our trees. We make it a point to keep in touch with our old customers. If you want us to, we will try to give you the names and addresses of people in your section who have planted our trees. A bearing orchard is the best evidence possible of the quality of the trees with which it was planted. We know that a great many of the most successful orchards in the East today are composed of our trees.

These points of superiority of our trees over those grown in the ordinary commercial nursery clearly demonstrate the fact that Harrison-grown trees are the best produced in this country. The most convincing evidence of what trees will do under given conditions is to know what they have done under like conditions. Harrison's trees are making good wherever growing, and they will make good for you.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY

Buds from Bearing Orchards

It was many years ago that we started our famous test-orchard of peach trees. In it now there are over a hundred varieties of peaches, six or more trees of each sort, each tree tagged. From the best trees we cut budding wood and propagate trees for orchards of our own, and from these orchards we cut buds for use on our millions of peach tree seedlings.

With apples the proposition is a little different, because it takes longer for the trees to come into bearing and make records or show what characteristics they do possess. But we watch all the trees growing in our own and other orchards, and get budding wood from the best bearing trees we can find. This policy is followed just as far as possible in propagating every variety of apples, peaches,



The way Harrisons' trees grow in an orchard

pears, cherries and other fruit that we list in this book. Through enforcing this policy and selling only trees that we grow, we are enabled to know just exactly what our trees are at all times, and to back up the claims we make for their superiority.

It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that when young trees are propagated by buds or grafts, they have the same bearing characteristics as the trees from which the budding or grafting wood was cut. If this tree is a regular bearer of heavy crops of fine fruit, the young trees in all probability will be the same. If that tree is a shy bearer, or produces inferior fruit, the young trees have very little chance of ever becoming profitable orchards. You can notice it in your own orchard and neighborhood—one Baldwin or York Imperial tree will bear twice as many apples as another standing alongside it, and better apples, too. This condition applies as well to peaches and pears and other fruits.

When, therefore, we say that our trees are budded from bearing orchards, it means that they have come directly from trees in a successful orchard, and that they should possess superior bearing habits throughout their life. Under no circumstances will we ship you any trees that have not been grown by ourselves. When you order Harrisons' trees, henceforth, know that you are getting stock that has been propagated in our own nurseries, from buds cut from selected bearing trees, on well-grown seedlings, and cared for while growing in the best manner in our nurseries.

Our Trees are Free from Disease

All stock is thoroughly inspected by the State Entomologist each fall just before digging time, and one of his assistants, in the employ of the state, is located at our nursery during the entire shipping season, to make doubly sure that no diseased trees are shipped out.

The trees are given a final thorough inspection just before they are packed ready for shipment. Every precaution possible is taken for the protection of the customer and his stock, and each box or bale is tagged with the State Entomologist's Certificate of Health Inspection.

Harrisons' Special Service

Our more than twenty years' experience in fruit-growing ought to be valuable to all fruit-growers or those who contemplate planting. We invite you to write us about any fruit-growing problem, and, if possible, we will help you solve it. A "Service Bureau" is maintained by us for the benefit of our patrons, and we want you to use it.

Do You Want Our Orchard Adviser to Come to See You?

If you are contemplating planting a large orchard and need expert advice about varieties, how to plant, or information on any other point on which

you are in doubt, ask us to send our man to your place. We can likely arrange to have him go. We want you to have the benefit of our practical experience, which has brought success to our own orchard enterprises. It might help you to avoid unnecessary and costly (possibly fatal) mistakes. Consultation is the thing, and it is yours for the asking. When needed, we can usually supply a competent man to oversee the planting of large orchards, and for this service only a nominal charge is made in addition to the man's actual expenses.

If your planting will be small, and if you desire our advice as to the best and most profitable varieties to plant, write to us, and we will be glad to give you all the information we can.

Do You Want the Advice of an Expert to Help You to Beautify Your Lawn?

Many people have homes which need shade trees, evergreens, hedges, flowers and vines, but do not know what to choose or how to plant. We have this material of the very finest quality, and where the planting needed is large enough to justify it, and the distance from Berlin is not too great, we will be glad to send an expert landscape planter to lay out your grounds for you and give you his advice as to what and how to plant. The advantages of planting to a plan are too many and varied to be fully explained here. Write if interested.

What "How to Grow and Market Fruit" Tells You How to Do

The book is a complete handbook for fruit-growers. It begins by explaining the fourteen essentials for growing fruit, tells the best methods of preparing, fertilizing, cultivating and mulching soil; tells all about planting, laying out orchards, avoiding frost damage, the proper training of trees (which usually is merely pruning), how to thin and get big, perfect crops every year, all necessary facts about insects, rots, scales, scabs, blotch, blight, etc., and exactly how and when to spray so as to control them completely.

Here are given plain directions for making the very best spraying materials, if you do not want to buy prepared mixtures, and for spraying for any troublesome insects and fungi. Suggestions are given about all the tools you will need in handling your trees to the best advantage; about grafting, tree surgery, the repairing of split forks, etc.; making trees bear when they seem slow about it, or are entirely barren; pollination, or the cross-fertilizing of blossoms; what varieties to select for each purpose and every locality; special cultivation demanded; special insect and fungous enemies. These subjects will give you an idea of the valuable material in the book, and how necessary it is for both owners of commercial and home orchards.

Special attention is given to systems of growing crops between young trees to hasten bearing and increase fertility. Apple trees can be made to bear a bushel each when five years old. Do you know how to make them do it? The book tells how. Following this, and completing the book, is a very comprehensive discussion of picking, packing and marketing. Here are directions for grading your



A four-year-old Ray Peach tree in our orchard

fruit, for packing your apples in boxes in western style, and suggestions for selling fruit to the best advantage. The price of the book is 50 cents, and with the book you will receive a coupon which we will accept as 50 cents whenever you send us an order for trees, etc., to the amount of \$5 or more. Or, send us an order now for trees or plants amounting to \$5 or more, and we will mail you the book, prepaid.

THE PLANTING AND CARE OF FRUIT TREES

When to Plant. It depends on your latitude how early or how late you may plant. If north of the Mason and Dixon Line, plant dormant trees whenever the ground is not frozen. It can be done as late as June 1, but the earlier the better. Of course, you have to depend a great deal on the weather conditions, the condition of the trees and

on the condition of the soil. Full particulars are given in our book "How to Grow and Market Fruit." It is advisable, where winters are not unusually severe, to plant in the fall, mainly on account of the convenience to the planter. There is generally less work to be done on the farm in the fall than in the spring, and again, the trees get started off to growing earlier when warm weather comes.

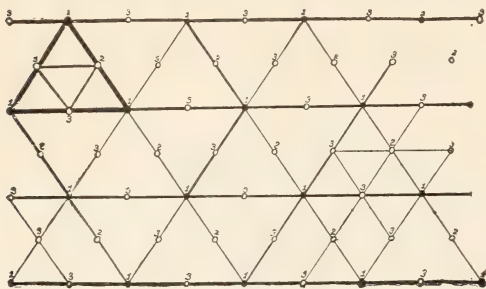
When Trees Arrive.

When trees arrive, unpack at once, cut open the bundles and heel them in without any delay, each variety by itself. Be sure that the labels are carefully kept with each bundle. Do your work carefully and thoroughly. See that no water stands around where the trees are trenched. Dig a ditch leading off from where the trees are trenched, to carry the surface water off. Be careful to see that all straw and moss is removed from the trees before trenching. When unpacking and trenching, if the least bit dry, "puddle" the roots before heeling-in. Mix a suffi-



Picking-time is a busy season with the orchardist

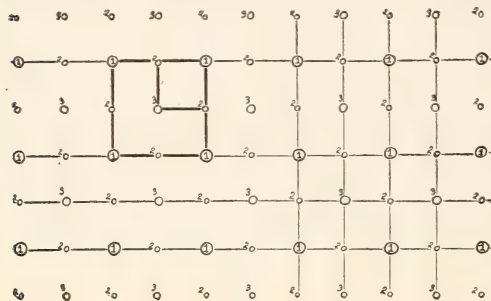
YOU WON'T MAKE ANY MISTAKE IF YOU PLANT HARRISONS' TREES



Orchard planting plan, diagonal system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in twenty years.

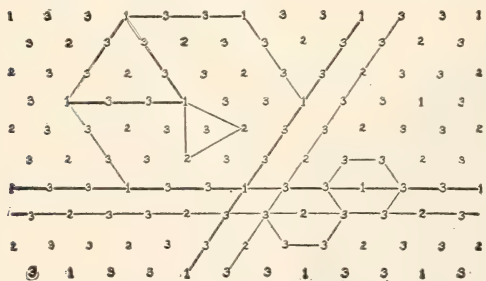
cient quantity of loamy soil with water till it makes a thick paste, and dip the roots in this till all are well covered. When planting, take only a few trees out of the trenches at one time, just as you need them. By exposing the roots as little as possible the trees will keep in much better condition.

Frozen Trees. When trees are frozen in shipment, bury the box, with the trees in it, a foot or more deep, that is, cover it with a foot of earth.



Orchard planting plan, modified square system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in about twenty years. 40 ft. apart each way is a good distance for permanent trees.

If not possible, put the box in a cellar, where the trees will thaw out slowly. You can leave them there for weeks untouched. After they are thawed out, the roots in each end of the box should be dampened from time to time. When free from frost, trees should be heeled-in at some protected place, if possible. In cold sections, it is a good idea to trench-in trees—roots and branches. In warmer sections, it is enough to cover the roots and lower



Orchard planting plan, diagonal system, with two fillers between permanent trees. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 3 trees to be removed in eight or ten years; No. 2 trees to be removed in eighteen or twenty years.

third of the trunks, and let the tops stick out. They will come out fresh in the spring, and with more vitality. A good way is to dig a trench 2 feet deep, with a long slant toward the south on one side, then put the trees in with tops a foot or more higher than the roots, and cover the entire tree with dirt.

How to Plant. We should advise dynamiting the tree-holes, if possible, placing the charge about 18 inches deep. A third or half of a stick will be enough. This will loosen and heave the soil, and not throw it out. You will find that the effect of dynamiting, compared with digging only, will be noticeable for years in the growth of the trees. In case you decide to dig the holes, be sure to make them large enough so there is plenty of room for the roots without crowding or breaking them.

Trees should be set about 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. See that the holes are opened up deeper than you want to set the trees, and fill in a few inches with top soil. As you fill in more top-soil about the roots, keep working the tree up and down vigorously, to fill all air-spaces. Keep packing the dirt. When the hole is half filled in, you can apply one pound of raw ground bone or fish scrap.

Then finish filling in. Be sure the dirt is made tight. You can't get it too solid. Use a small maul, or your feet. Come down on it with as many pounds as you can muster. A couple of inches at the top, however, should be loose, as a mulch. During the winter, the winds will sway the tree about to a certain extent, making a funnel in the dirt around the stem. All of this should be corrected in early spring by tamping.

Planting Plans. Many are using three peach trees to one apple tree with success; others prefer using two apple fillers. (See diagram.) We recommend the following apples as fillers in an apple orchard. A very desirable early kind is Yellow Transparent, because the limbs of this variety grow upward. It can be pruned to suit conditions. Grimes' Golden is a short-lived tree, and begins to bear very early. A little later in season is Wealthy, which is a rather dwarf grower and a fine filler; Duchess of Oldenburg is dwarf, also bears early and ripens early. Wagener is the dwarfest of all, and is an exceedingly fine variety for this purpose. The first one mentioned has our preference.

In recommending these fillers, we take it that the man who plants them is planting for profit and is planting to succeed; planting to get the most money from his acres. Two hundred trees to the acre soon get too thick, but they pay well during the first few years. We take it that we are talking to people who will have nerve enough when the proper time comes to cut out the fillers.

We know of instances where the apple fillers have paid the price of the land, the cost of the trees and all expenses of operation, before they were at all in the way of the standard trees. We know of other orchards where three peach trees to one apple tree have been planted, and the peach trees have paid the entire expenses before they interfered with the apple trees. Bear in mind that unless fillers are cut out in time they will interfere and prevent standards from making as much growth as they should. But the profit from fillers, with proper care, makes it well worth while to plant them. To show our firm belief in fillers, we are using them in our own commercial orchards and would plant no other way. (See diagrams.)

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre. The following table will show how many trees or plants are required for an acre at any distance apart:

	Square method	Triangular method
40 feet apart	27 trees	31 trees
35 feet apart	35 trees	40 trees
30 feet apart	50 trees	55 trees
25 feet apart	70 trees	80 trees
20 feet apart	110 trees	125 trees
18 feet apart	135 trees	155 trees
15 feet apart	195 trees	225 trees
12 feet apart	305 trees	350 trees
10 feet apart	435 trees	505 trees
8 feet apart	680 trees	775 trees
6 feet apart	1,210 trees	1,600 trees
5 feet apart	1,745 trees	2,010 trees
4 feet apart	2,722 trees	3,145 trees
3 feet apart	4,840 trees	5,590 trees
2 feet apart	10,890 trees	12,575 trees
1 foot apart	43,560 trees	50,300 trees

Trees sometimes can be planted to advantage farther apart one way than another. To do this, you have to work out the plan for your own orchards. This plan works best on steep hills. The rows should follow the lines of the hill to make driving easier. No rules can be laid down for hillside arrangement. Use some modification of the plans given here. (See diagrams.)

Distances for Planting. Avoid setting permanent trees too close together. They feed over a wide area if they have the opportunity, and they are the better for it. Our plan is to set three peach trees to one standard apple. Where peach trees are used as fillers, we get from fifty to two hundred trees on an acre, depending on many things. Some varieties are naturally smaller growers than others, and can

be planted closer; also the section has something to do with it. For instance, trees grow bigger in Pennsylvania or Delaware than in Michigan or the West. The system of pruning adopted, as well as the price of land, has something to do with the distance the trees should be apart. Leave plenty of room for spraying, cultivating, driving about with wagons, etc. Keep the trees far enough away from boundary fences, and never plant them closer than 40 feet (100 feet is better) to thick woods or an evergreen windbreak. Privet needs only 20 feet, and in most sections is as good as any known plant for windbreaks. Fillers, of course, alter the distances given, as they merely occupy the ground before the permanent trees get big enough. The following gives the shortest distances at which permanent trees should be set:

Permanent apple trees need 50, 40, or 30 feet between each other, depending on various conditions named above (dwarfs 10 to 15); pears 20, 25 to 30; quinces 15 to 18; peaches 13, 18, 21 to 25 feet; plums 15, 20 to 25 feet; sour cherries the same as peaches, and sweet cherries the same as pears (in some sections 40 to 50 feet); grapes should be put 6 by 8 feet to 8 by 10 feet; strawberries from 18 inches each way to 1 by 4 feet; raspberries from



Baldwin, the great money-making Apple of the northern orchards. The fruit keeps late in prime condition



Peach tree on the left, two-year apple tree in the middle and one-year apple tree at the right

3 by 6 to 5 by 8 feet; and blackberries from 4 by 7 to 6 by 9 feet.

Fillers. If you think you will not use your trees right while they are growing, or that you will lack the determination to cut out the nicely bearing fillers when they are about twelve years old, do not plant fillers, for these things must be done. But no business farmer will think of going to the expense of growing a first-class apple or pear orchard without planting early-bearing sorts of these same fruits, or of peaches or strawberries, between his permanent trees. To use fillers makes the orchard a paying investment in a few years. (See planting diagrams.)

Pruning Peach Trees After Planting.

All peach trees are one year old from bud, and when set in the fall all bruised roots should be removed; but we prefer leaving the limbs and top on the tree until spring. When growth starts, prune the peach trees to a whip, and cut them back to whatever height you desire your trees headed. We prefer heads not higher than 18 inches. In one of our orchards the trees are headed at 12 inches. (See illustrations.)

Pruning One-year Apple Trees After Planting. Prune off all bruised roots with a smooth cut on a slant that leaves the face down. Leave on all the limbs until spring, and when growth starts, if the tree is a whip, simply cut it off at the height which you desire the head to be. We would prefer this to be not more than 18 inches from the ground. If the tree is more or less branched, and the head already formed, prune the side branches with regard to the frame of the future head, leaving sticks 4 to 6 inches in length and cut off the top. The total height should be about 18 inches. We do not advise pruning the branches or cutting back the top until spring, for best success. (See illustrations.)

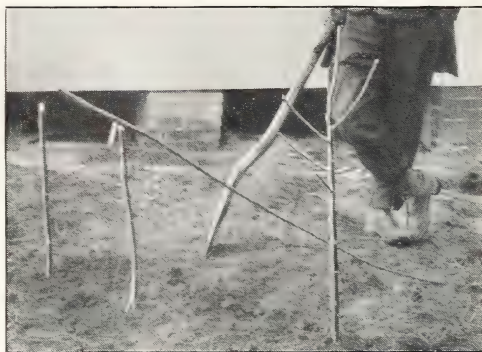
Pruning Two-year Apple, Pear and Cherry Trees After Planting. With two-year apple trees, especially of first grade, the shape of the tree usually has been fixed by the nurseryman, but it is necessary in planting to remove all bruised roots with a smooth, slicing cut. No trimming of the tops should

be done in the fall, but in early spring you can round up the branches as they ought to be to develop into a well-balanced head. Our plan is to prune off the side branches within from 4 to 6 inches of the trunk, and cut the top out about 12 inches above these side branches. If the tree has a well-defined center leader, it then will put out a second story of limbs, and in this way get more fruit-bearing wood. The pruning of pear and cherry trees is about the same as for a two-year apple. (See illustrations.)

Cultivation of Orchards. Cultivation keeps the trees supplied with available plant-food and saves moisture. Young orchards of any kind always should be cultivated clean, from early spring until in July. Plow or tear up the soil as soon as ground is dry enough to work, harrow after every rain, and every week or ten days until it is time to sow the cover-crop, or mulch for winter. Keep them hustling.

Cover-Crops. A cover-crop should be sown in the latter part of the summer, when trees have made their growth for the year, and when both fruit and trees have begun to ripen. Cover-crops hold the soil together and keep it from leaching out and gullyng, and also newly sown plants take up water in great amounts and take it away from the trees. This is the thing desired at this time, for tree-growth needs a check then. But, still better, young plants require a great deal of nitrogen, but comparatively less potash and phosphorus. As the cover-crop grows, it feeds largely on the nitrogen, leaving much potash and phosphorus for the trees, just when they need them most. Vetch, rye and the clovers make excellent cover-crops.

If the crop is of a kind not killed by the winter, it will grow up very rank in the spring and should be plowed under early—about as soon as the ground is fit to work—or it will rob the trees of water and food, and do much more damage than it does good. Plowed under it will benefit the soil.



When the hole is half filled in, a pound of bone fertilizer can be applied, but this is not a necessity



How the three trees shown in the upper picture should be pruned in the spring after planting. Note that the peach and one-year apple are headed about 15 inches high, and the two-year apple is shaped for best future head.



Apple orchard, with strawberries as intercrop, first and second years. All the space between the trees is used for the intercrop, with the exception of 4 feet each side of the tree-rows

Intercrops. Up to the time trees are six or seven years old, their roots will not occupy all the space, and cultivated double crops can be used. Even when *filler trees* are planted as close as 15 or 20 feet, the ground between can be made to yield a profit while the trees are small; and at the same time, if proper fertilizers are supplied, the orchards will be benefited by the cultivation given to these double crops.

When a man wants to start an orchard and does not have the money, he often can do it by growing four or five crops of strawberries, tomatoes, asparagus, or something similar between his trees. Do not plant potatoes or any crops requiring digging after August 1, or this will act the same as late cultivation and force fall growth of trees. The May and June cultivation given these crops is just the thing required by young trees. We advise sowing a cover-crop with any intercrop, at the last cultivation, and let it come on. Rye, or rye and vetch are good, and will make a cover-crop to carry through fall and winter. This will give ample protection, and be beneficial when plowed under in the spring.

Cross-Pollination. Cross-pollination is a subject too little understood. The only safe way is to alternate different varieties to a certain extent.

Put a row of a different kind every three, four or five rows. About 150 feet is far enough to depend on pollen carrying.

Soils. Select the location for your orchard with reference to exposure, to air-drainage and other frost-damage factors, to the character of the soil, and particularly the nature of the subsoil. Roots have to go down 3 to 4 feet. If there is close and underlying slate or hardpan, avoid that land unless you break up this hardpan thoroughly and permanently. The section of the country is of little real importance. Delaware orchardists are near markets and their soil is worked easily. West Virginia and Pennsylvania lands are high and grow an extra-fine quality of fruit; New England is farther north and claims superior flavor and keeping qualities; Oregon is far west and claims superior color. Whether much or little is in these claims, what is best in one place is balanced by a gain in another place. So, plant your trees where you can do it best. Almost any soil will do for apples, but they succeed best on clay loam. Light or sandy soils are not so good for pears as heavy loams or clay. The kind of soil for peaches makes little difference so long as it is well drained—a light clay loam is best.



Apple orchard, showing intercrop, third and fourth years. Note that the trees of this age are using most of the space



When you spray, get a sprayer big enough—one that is adapted to your needs

FERTILIZING

Crops that pay big profits are unnaturally heavy crops, and to get them we must feed the trees.

Soil itself never is food for the trees—it merely carries plant-food—and it must be finely and deeply pulverized, loosened and filled with decaying vegetable matter before roots can absorb the food.

Decay is mostly the action of bacteria. Lime is not a plant-food to any extent, but is much needed by trees, to help them use plant-food and to help put the soil in good physical shape.

Make your soil fine and loose before you add fertilizer, and you will not need to add so much.

No two pieces of land are alike in plant-food needs. Learn to know what elements are lacking, and supply them in right proportions.

Potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid are the plant-foods that have to be supplied. Nitrogen usually is best obtained through leguminous cover-crops. Potash and phosphorus have to be supplied in chemical form.

Nitrogen is the growing material, making wood and size in fruit; potash goes into fruit largely, making flavor and color; phosphoric acid goes into wood and seeds, but only a fifth as much of it is used as of potash.

Cover-crops disintegrate and pulverize soil, add to it organic matter, prevent plant-food from leaching and (the legumes) add nitrogen. The kind to use depends on your locality and your soil.

Get plant-foods on the ground evenly, over a space at least twice as wide as the branches cover, and apply it at the right season.

Double crops pay, but you must supply plant-food and moisture for everything that grows on the land. Do not rob the trees.

Stable manure is one of the best fertilizers for feeding a young growing orchard. Scatter the manure on top of the ground around the trees, at least as far from the trunks as the branches extend so that the fine fibrous roots can take up the fertilizing elements. (See our book "How to Grow and Market Fruit" for full information.)

SPRAYING

Spraying is a vital necessity if money is to be made from fruit. It doesn't pay to doubt this, and it doesn't pay to miss one season, even if enemies are not visible. Spraying has an invigorating effect on trees, besides controlling enemies.

There are three classes of enemies spraying will control—chewing insects, sucking insects and fungi. Each class requires a different remedy, but the remedies can be combined most of the time.

Spraying during the dormant period is distinctly different from spraying on foliage. Materials several times as strong can be used and are needed to control the scales.

On account of the life-habits of enemies, often only two to seven days are available for any one spraying. Do the work then. Put the material on with force and cover every inch of bark and leaf.

Get a sprayer that is big enough, that will give one hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds of air-pressure, that is adapted to your land and trees, and that is durable. Get a power outfit, if possible, for it does better work than a hand-pump can.

The spraying programme ordinarily resolves itself into two, three or four applications—one while trees are dormant, with lime-sulphur solution, and the others on blossoms and fruit with self-boiled lime-sulphur, or diluted lime-sulphur, with arsenate of lead added, or maybe with bordeaux and lead. All applications must be guided by careful study.

Borers will attack fruit trees in spite of all we can do, and will kill many trees if left alone. Trees must be gone over several times each year, and should be gone over each April and August. Spraying and painting with lime-sulphur sediment will help in keeping down the numbers of borers.

Keep trash and mulches at least 6 inches away from tree trunks, and tramp snow about trees in late winter, to prevent mice damage. (See our book "How to Grow and Market Fruit" for full information as to when and how to spray, what to use, and complete formulas for making the necessary mixtures.)



Apple Exhibit, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Harrison Apples grown on Harrison Trees won first and second premiums on Stayman's Winesap and Mammoth Black Twig Varieties

APPLES

The Over-Production Bugaboo

A few so-called fruit experts have raised a great hue and cry about the number of Apple orchards planted during the past two years, and have predicted an enormous over-production of fruit and reduction in prices and profits to the grower. Some of the leading farm papers have made a careful investigation of the situation, and the unanimous opinion is that the writers are frightened at their own shadow. We ask you to read these extracts from articles in several of the leading publications.

"As a result of the enormous Apple-planting which has been done during recent years in this country, the alarm of over-production has been sounded. Is the Apple situation really serious, or is this fear merely the result of a panicky feeling among the prospective fruit-growers? We have endeavored to learn this from the most prominent fruit-growers of the state, asking them for their opinion, and learning how many of these men have the courage of their convictions and are planting new Apples. It will be noticed from these published articles that all are more or less optimistic, and many are continuing to set new orchards. This certainly gives some assurance to the man who wants to set Apple trees, but when we investigate the situation we learn that there must be certain qualifications made to the statement that there will not be an over-production. The word over-production must be taken in its broader sense, for, in a limited way, there is an over-supply of Apples every year on some markets. In other words, during a given season, some markets will have an under-supply and some an over-supply. Therefore, does it not seem that *distribution* is wholly or in part at fault, rather than any surplus production?"—From the "Pennsylvania Farmer," April 26, 1913.

Dr. J. H. Funk, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, writing for "The Practical Farmer," of January 11, 1913, says: "Never in the history of our country has there been so much interest manifest as to the future outlook of the Apple industry. The query comes from every side. 'Will there be an over-production when all the trees planted come into bearing?' Let us take a

survey of the ground. Fifteen years ago the United States had 200,000,000 bearing trees (Apple). Since the rapid spread of the San José scale and other insects and fungous diseases, this number has been reduced to about 150,000,000, and continues on the decrease, notwithstanding the large orchards being planted in different states. Why is this? Because for every tree planted by the specialist there are two or more trees that die for the farmer. Put good fruit at reasonable prices, and the consumption of fruit would be tripled, and, instead of hearing the cry of over-production, there would be a demand far beyond what can be produced in the near future."

W. S. Moore, of Mason County, West Virginia, says in "The Ohio Farmer" of March 9, 1913: "Among the many questions that come to me in my institute work in various sections of the country this winter, as well as by letter, this one has been asked most frequently, 'What about the over-production of Apples?' It is a timely question, and comes not only from those now engaged in orcharding, but also from those who contemplate engaging in the business in the near future, as well as from the owners of large tracts of undeveloped fruit lands. There are many things upon which the success or failure of orcharding may depend. I have said for years that there was a greater danger of over-planting than of over-production. Those who are contemplating planting should remember that there is a vast difference between the two. How easy it is to plant more trees than we can get help or money to take care of!



Wolf River Apple set spring of 1910 in A. L. Blaisdell's orchard, Maine; Mr. Blaisdell himself. Photo taken fall of 1912

"But of over-production, it is my opinion there is as little danger today as there was seventeen years ago, when I was told that the trees I was then planting would never pay. There was another orchard being planted in the neighborhood at the same time. We were told that we had better throw our trees away and sow our land in grass for grazing purposes. The orchards have not been equally profitable, and should the results of the least profitable one be considered, this question of over-production would have to be answered in the affirmative. When that other orchard happened to produce a crop it has been hard to find a place in the market for the fruit, as the place it had to occupy was always filled, not by the product of fruit-growers but by fruit which had simply grown without care or attention. The other orchard has borne nine successive crops in the seventeen years, and so far there has been no trouble in finding a market for the entire output. . . . The thing that should govern us is our liking for, and our means and ability to prosecute, the work of caring for and developing the orchard. The right man in the right location with

the right varieties on the right soil and a lot of other 'rights' may be as sure of success in the Apple business of today as we were twenty years ago."

In the April 19th issue of the "Pennsylvania Farmer," Mr. Moore further states his opinion: "Whenever we go on the market and find it full of Apples which are covered with scab or other fungous diseases, we should not be surprised to find them moving very slowly and the prices not satisfactory to the grower. At such time and places we hear a great deal said about over-production, while on the same market we may see Apples which have been carefully grown and placed before the public in an attractive manner selling at fancy prices. I believe—and conditions in our glutted markets this season have borne me out—that there is little or no danger of the over-production of first-class Apples."

Geo. T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y., says in "The Practical Farmer," of January 11, 1913: "With the very general interest that, in recent years, has arisen in the planting of Apple trees, the question naturally is being asked, 'Are there not going to be more Apples produced than can be sold with profit?' . . . There has been much misleading writing upon the profits in Apple-culture, while there has sprung up a horde of promoters and land speculators, whose advertising and operations have been on a basis of absolute fraud. . . .

From these sources there is no danger of over-production in the future, for while many trees have been planted, many will never produce fruit enough to add to future supplies. . . . It will be a long time before our markets will be overstocked with good Apples, and when consumers will be able to use them in abundance and at a reasonable cost."

J. A. Cohill, Manager of Tonoloway Orchard Company, Hancock, Md., is a man who looks at the business from a thoroughly practical point, and his opinion is given in the "Pennsylvania Farmer," of April 26, 1913: "Apple-culture is one of the leading enterprises of the day in the line of agriculture. A pursuit in which the city man as well as the farmer is enthusiastic, and it is already a loot for the real-estate game. The over-production bugaboo is a question that nearly everyone you meet can answer. The widespread interest which the Apple industry is causing on account of the enormously large plantings in the various fruit sections all over the country, naturally causes the questions to be asked, 'Will it be overdone? Will there be more Apples produced than can be sold at a profit?'

"Were we to sell our eight hundred acres of Apple trees today, tomorrow would likely find us planting more Apple trees on our other farms. Have the numerous agricultural publications been misleading investors upon the profits in Apple-culture? I don't think so. I believe they have conscientiously warned investors that capital, time and patience, as well as economy of labor and thorough business methods are necessary for success in fruit-growing."

"The Apple-crop will increase in the future, that we may consider almost a certainty; but isn't the population of the country also increasing in leaps and bounds? By teaching the public through systematic advertising the value of Apples as a commodity, the two hundred different ways of preparing them and giving them the quality, the consumption will increase rapidly."

Price of Two-year Budded Apple Trees, All Standard Kinds

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$250 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
5 to 6 ft.....	35	3 00	25 00	200 00	2 to 3 ft.....	16	1 50	12 00	100 00
4 to 5 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00	150 00					

One-year Budded Apple Trees, All Standard Kinds

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
4 to 5 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00	150 00	2 to 3 ft.....	16	1 50	12 00	100 00

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety, and the size.

HARRISONS' TREES HAVE A CLEAN REPUTATION ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES

APPLES, continued

Leading Varieties.—For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have printed the names of such sorts in heavy type. In making your selection it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

Albemarle Pippin, or Yellow Newtown. Winter.

Large, round or a little lopsided, ribbed and somewhat irregular. Tree a slow grower and light bearer in poor soils, but right soil and care will do wonders with it in almost any section of the East or West, north of Tennessee. A world-beater where it will thrive, but no good at all in soils and under conditions not adapted to its exacting requirements.

Alexander. Fall. A Russian Apple of very large size, with beautifully striped or stained red skin and white, crisp flesh, tender, juicy and subacid. Tree is large and vigorous, bearing heavy crops.**American Golden Russet.** Fall. Sometimes called Sheep-Nose. Medium-sized, round; greenish russet or bronze.**Baldwin.** Winter. A good late keeper when grown in the North. Standard in the section from New England to West Virginia. Fruit large, round, splendid red all over; rich subacid; splendid shipper. Quick and large grower; yields big crops, but does not bear young. We have fine Baldwin trees. We recommend it highly for northern Pennsylvania, New York, all of New England and similar country. Good care will make Baldwin trees bear when six years old, if proper cross-pollination with other varieties is secured. (See illustration, p. 9.)**Ben Davis.** Winter. Finest keeper known; fine-looking; large, round; yellow, with red stripes; flesh white, juicy, subacid, coarse. Tree rapid in growth, healthy and vigorous, bears early, annually and abundantly. Good filler.**Benoni.** Summer. Orange-yellow covered with lively red.**Bismarck.** Fall. Large; mottled or striped red.**Carthouse.** (Gilpin.) Winter. Handsome, dark red.**Carolina Red June.** Summer. Medium-sized, of a beautiful, bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Fine for dessert. Tree an early and abundant bearer.**Coffelt Beauty.** Fall.**Cooper Market.** Winter. Medium-size.**Delicious.** Winter. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine-grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. This Apple is gaining in favor each year as one of the profitable commercial varieties. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.**Dominie.** Winter. Medium to large size.**Duchess of Oldenburg.** Summer. Medium size; red-striped; flesh white, juicy and excellent flavored. Trees are natural dwarf growers and make fine fillers; require small root and branch space. Crops nearly always large. One of the important varieties for all sections north of Mason and Dixon line. Thrives and yields well of high-grade fruit at all elevations in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and other northern states. Tree among the hardiest and one of the few that will stand the climate of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, and other cold locations. You can depend on Duchess to yield Apples you can sell for good prices.**Early Colton.** Summer. Yellowish; flesh of good quality, tender and juicy.**Early Harvest.** Summer. Very early, not a good keeper; fruit medium-sized, pale yellow, tender, juicy, subacid. Fine for the home-orchard because of its merit as a cooking or dessert fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears early and regularly.**Early Ripe.** Summer. Medium-sized; yellowish green; subacid.**Early Strawberry.** Summer. Striped and covered with deep red; flesh acid, crisp, aromatic. Tree moderate in growth and bears early.**Ensee.** Winter. Bright red; large size.**Fallawater.** Fall. Very large and globular; skin flushed with deep pink; flesh yellowish, firm and crisp, mildly sweet. Tree is strong and vigorous and a regular bearer.

Grading, wrapping and packing Apples. Eastern growers must use this style of packing. For details, see pages 122 to 128 of "How to Grow and Market Fruit"



Harvest-time in a Winesap Apple-orchard. This is the way our trees bear (see page 20)

APPLES, continued

Fourth of July. Early summer. Medium-sized; round or long and slightly ribbed; pale yellow, striped with red; tart and good; home or market. Best suited to sections south of Maryland.

Fanny. Fall. Bright red; medium-sized.

Fall Pippin. Fall. Large and bright yellow when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy and aromatic.

Fameuse. (Snow.) Winter. Medium to large; deep red on white; flavor fair; fine for home use fresh or in cooking; sells at high prices in local markets, but not recommended for shipping. A standard sort in New York and Ontario.

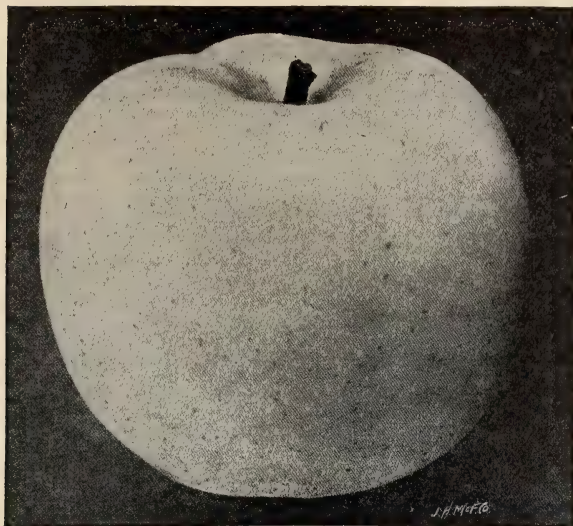
Gano. (Black Ben Davis.) Winter. A handsome, large Apple of perfect shape, with a smooth, glossy, brilliant deep red skin; flesh is white, slightly tinged with yellow, firm, rather coarse, crisp, juicy, mild subacid, good quality. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, with somewhat drooping branches, and comes into bearing young, producing regular and abundant crops.

Golden Sweet. Fall. Medium size; clear yellow.

Gravenstein. Late fall. An extra-large Apple, perfect in form and handsome in coloring—orange-yellow overlaid with broken stripes of light and dark red; flesh is yellowish, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid; in quality one of the finest. Tree is extra vigorous in growth, comes into bearing rather early and bears profuse crops regularly. This variety is considered among the best twenty sorts and is one of the best cooking Apples of its season, and always commands high prices in market.



York Imperial Apple (see page 21)



Grimes' Golden Apple

APPLES, continued

Grimes' Golden. Usually rated (at the 40th parallel) as a fall Apple. Good in September, but later on it is even better, and the best markets usually have Grimes' Golden through December and January, and even February. Keeps without losing any of its crispness or rich flavor. It is medium-sized, golden yellow, tender, rich, aromatic, spicy like a peach, subacid, delicious. No better sort exists for eating raw or for cooking, and few Apples are more profitable commercially. Quality is too good for any but the best trade, and will justify packing with all care in boxes. Tree is very hardy and productive, and one of the best fillers, as it comes into bearing very early. Blossoms come late in the spring; frost seldom catches them. A quality Apple in every way, a quality orchard tree in growth, health and all characteristics, Grimes' Golden is one of our few best sorts. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards, showing what we think of it.

Harrison Russet. Winter. Large; golden russet.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Winter. Large, round, solid; pale red; mild, rich, crisp, tender, not dry. Not a long keeper. Strong grower; bears well every year; comes into bearing early. At the higher elevations in northern Pennsylvania and in New York is a very fine orchard tree and yields splendid fruit.

Jonathan. Winter. Very late keeper, which does not attain its full flavor until January. Medium to large; brilliant red; very highly flavored, juicy, fine-grained, tender, mild, subacid. Quality is fine for home use and for marketing in large or small quantities. Will keep well without special care, and also stand much handling. Tree long-lived, but comes into bearing very young and produces big crops every year. Jonathan is often the kind to plant in higher Appalachian country. Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and all states to the west having similar conditions, produce fine Jonathans. Farther north it ripens a little small, but everywhere is of best quality. Always bring highest prices.

Jefferis. Fall. Medium-sized; splashed with bright red.

King (of Tompkins County). Fall. Late keeper under good conditions, but gets mellow and good in October. Very red, with just a tint of yellow. Flesh yellow, crisp and juicy; subacid. One of the largest Apples, and at the same time of the best quality. Tree is a slow grower, subject to disease and breakage, and not a big producer, or it would be our leading high-priced Apple. For certain sections King is beyond doubt one of the best Apples which can be planted for making money.

King David. Fall. A beautiful Apple, resembling Jonathan, although it is somewhat larger and of a deeper red, with markings of dark rich red; good quality; good keeper. Tree bears early and full.

Lankford. Fall. A dull red Apple of good size.

Lawver. Winter. Bright red; fine for market.

Limbortwig. Fall. Handsome, large, deep red.

Liveland Raspberry. Summer. A Russian Apple of large size, waxy white, marbled with crimson; flesh white, stained with red, tender and subacid. Tree vigorous, early bearer.

Longfield. Fall. Waxed yellow, with bright blush.

Mammoth Black Twig. (Paragon.) Winter. Very

long keeper of great value. Extra large in size and round; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, subacid, aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy, comes into bearing early and yields big crops every year. Dependable and valuable, and would be classed among the best half-dozen. In the East many times will be about the best commercial sort. Seems to prefer the lower elevations, that is, an altitude of 400 to 1,000 feet in Maryland, and higher or lower, as you are north or south. A most dependable sort under these conditions, and it can be kept in fine condition until the summer Apples come.



Mammoth Black Twig Apple tree, twelve years old, in Harrison Orchards. This tree bore twenty-five bushels of fruit when eleven years old.

APPLES, continued

Maiden Blush. Fall. One of the most beautiful; pale lemon with crimson cheek; flesh white, tender and crisp. An old-time favorite which is still one of the most popular Apples. Tree vigorous and good bearer.

Mann. Winter. Large, roundish; flesh yellowish, juicy, hard and firm.

McIntosh Red. Fall. A Canadian Apple; keeps long, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Requires no special storage to be kept like fresh. Fruit tender, juicy, subacid. Quick and spreading grower; long-lived; bears big crops. McIntosh Red is the Apple now making Montana's Bitter Root Valley famous. There, as well as in New England, New York and Michigan, its high quality and attractive appearance put it in the lead. It is extra good for all the higher and colder sections. Trees bear in three and four years, and make fine fillers.

Missouri Pippin. Winter. A rich red with darker red stripes.

Myrick. Fall. A large, yellow Apple thickly striped and overlaid with crimson.

Nero. Here is an Apple possessing great merit, which has received far too little attention from planters of eastern orchards. Deep red, with handsome shading; above medium size; of good quality and excellent flavor; one of the longest keepers; mellows for use in the fall if kept in a warm place, but if stored is fine in May and June. Apples are graded and packed easily, do not show bruises, and hold up well in storage and on the market. The trees are among the most satisfactory that we have. They are hardy, healthy and big; free from disease and productive. We advise you to learn more about Nero, and to make extensive plantings of it.



Williams Early Red Apple tree, four years old, well set to fruit (see page 20).

Northern Spy. Winter. Old standby sort from West Virginia north. Large; bright, light red and yellow; flesh juicy, rich, crisp, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree very healthy, strong-growing, rugged. Blossoms very late, escaping frosts. Slow coming into bearing, which is the only thing that keeps the Northern Spy from ranking with the most important commercial varieties. Its large size, handsome appearance and superfine quality give it first rank for fancy trade, and when well grown and properly packed, it sells for higher prices than any other winter Apple. It retains its crispness and high flavor well to the end of its season. In the right sections no more valuable Apple can be grown.

Northwestern Greening. Winter. Round; very large; greenish yellow; fine for eating out-of-hand; splendid keeper; ships well. Should not form a main part of a commercial orchard because crops are not so certain every year as with other standard sorts, due to blossoming early. Extremely hardy, vigorous; bears very young. Especially good in middle Atlantic and New England States, at mid-elevations. Part of an orchard in Northwestern Greening will help to sell the whole crop for more money.

Opalescent. Winter. Light in color, shading to very dark crimson.

Paradise Winter Sweet. Winter. Large; dull green, with brownish red flush; flesh fine-grained, juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous and productive, but not an early bearer.

Pewaukee. Winter. Medium to large; flesh yellowish, juicy, aromatic.

Porter. Winter. Bright yellow, with faint blush and darker stripes.

Rambo. Fall. An old standard Apple, medium-sized; yellow, streaked with dull red; flesh tender, crisp and good. Tree a regular and constant bearer, strong and vigorous.

Rawle's Janet. Winter. Large; yellow, striped with red.

Red Astrachan. July and August. Medium size; yellow, with large, dark red patches; flesh decidedly acid and juicy; excellent for cooking. A handsome Apple, selling for a good price. Tree vigorous and very hardy, and a very heavy bearer every other year; succeeds well under Atlantic coast conditions south of New York. It is extensively grown through Delaware, Maryland, the Virginias, etc., at the lower elevations. Many New York and New England growers, however, find Red Astrachan a good kind. Their nearness to large markets is in favor, because of its extreme earliness.

Rhode Island Greening. Midwinter. Large; greenish yellow; flattened but nearer round than Pewaukee. Flesh crisp, juicy, quite acid, of very fine flavor and quality. Most of the money made in the East with winter Apples during the last generation came from Rhode Island Greening, Spy and Baldwin. These have been standard commercial varieties in New York and New England for a generation.

Rolfe. Fall and winter. Medium to large; pale yellow flushed and sometimes striped with red.



This Delaware Apple orchard of four-year-old Stayman's Winesap Apple trees, purchased from Harrison's Nurseries, averaged one barrel of fruit to each tree (see page 20)

APPLES. continued

Rome Beauty. Keeps in good condition till May and June. Large, round; mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality way above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices. With an established reputation due to real merit, Rome Beauty is a variety eastern orchardists should plant largely. Good grower; blooms late; bears heavily every year; is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia, will make more money than some of the sorts which are now a large part of the total number of trees in commercial orchards. Reliability, due to being frostproof, strong-growing and sure-bearing, make it a favorite with the grower. Fine quality for use and for handling make it popular with consumers and dealers. When packed in boxes, shows up splendidly.

Salome. Winter. Pale yellow mottled and blushed with pinkish red.

Smokehouse. Fall. A large Apple of superfine flavor, excellent for eating; yellowish green mottled with dull red and with many russet dots; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and aromatic. Tree large, vigorous and reliably productive.

Spitzenburg. Winter. In certain sections of the East succeeds splendidly and is standard in the West. Grows very finely when well fed and cared for. Medium-sized, round; dark red almost all over; firm, crisp, subacid, slightly aromatic. One of the richest flavored of all Apples, and very handsome. Spitzenburg can not be beaten when grown under conditions it prefers. Be sure you are in the right location, then do not hesitate to plant it in any amount.

Scott's Winter. Winter. Pale yellow, mottled and striped with dark red.

Smith's Cider. Winter. Yellow, striped with red.

Springdale. Winter. Dark red; fine quality.

Starr. Early fall. A particularly attractive large Apple, with bright, yellowish, smooth skin sometimes marked with a faint blush and numerous russet dots; flesh yellow, fine, very tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic and of extra-fine quality. Tree is a vigorous grower, comes into bearing when quite young, and yields large crops annually. It is an extra-good variety for a filler, and the fruit, coming into market when Apples are eagerly looked for, always brings good prices. Where it will grow properly, it is a most valuable variety to grow, and is confidently recommended to those with nearby markets.

Stark. Winter. Long keeper and a reliable commercial sort. Fruit large, round, greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow, crisp, and mildly acid. Tree a regular bearer; reliable and satisfactory in an orchard; grows even and regular; seldom splits or breaks. Has been planted in the East and in California to a considerable extent during the past twenty years, and these trees have given this variety the reputation of being dependable, even while it is not best quality. One of the strongest growers we have, even more so than Northern Spy. Desirable trees to top-work other sorts on.

Strawberry (Chenango). Summer. Yellow, almost entirely overspread with bright carmine.

Summer Rambo. Summer and fall. A large, handsome Apple, yellowish green striped and splashed with red, flesh crisp, tender, very good. Tree vigorous and a heavy bearer.

APPLES, continued

Stayman (Stayman's Winesap). Winter. Very late keeper, but mellows for use in the fall. Medium to large, attractive; green and yellow, almost hidden by dark red stripes; flesh yellow, not in the least mealy; plenty of juice; quality the finest, ranking with Yellow Newtown and Grimes' Golden. Tree a quick and large grower, and seems to prefer dry soils and those not so rich and heavy. Preëminently the Apple to plant on dry hills where the soil is thin and water often decidedly lacking. Bears young, often producing a barrel to a tree when five years old. Bears every year, crops uniformly heavy. Stayman is now planted in nearly all new orchards in the East, to a large extent. You cannot find a better sort in the whole list, either for bearing habit, size of fruits, looks or quality. Except at the highest elevations, is almost always our most desirable Apple for east of the Mississippi. Do not hesitate to plant Stayman. (See page 19.)

Summer Hagloe. Summer. Fruit uniformly large, handsomely striped; a good variety for eating fresh, and unexcelled for cooking. Tree is a good grower, begins to bear when small and produces freely.

Sutton Beauty. Fall. Bright red striped with carmine on yellow ground.

Sweet Bough. Summer. Pale yellow, with a faint blush.

Tolman's Sweet. Winter. Bright yellow with a few dots; flesh white.

Wagener. Winter. A superior Apple of beautiful bright red, fine texture, high flavor and excellent quality. Tree bears early and is a reliable cropper.

Walbridge. Winter. Yellow, striped carmine; crisp, tender and juicy.

Wealthy. Winter. Medium size, round or with a point; almost solid red; flesh white or a little stained; tender, crisp, juicy, fine-grained, aromatic and very good. Splendid keeper, but best in December and January. Tree very hardy and vigorous and bears regular and abundant crops. "Wealthy belts" are in the higher districts and mountains. Investigate your conditions, and if Wealthy has been grown successfully in similar locations and soils, plant it by all means. It is one of the most profitable market Apples and always brings good prices, especially late in the season, when its quality is of the best.

Williams Early Red. Summer. Medium sized; dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; flesh is crisp, tender, juicy and subacid. Ranks above all but one or two of this class. Fine in Delaware and the South. Use it—it is a money-maker where you can ship to markets in hampers without delay. It is ready for market just about the time people are growing hungry for new Apples, and it brings top prices. (See page 18.)

Winesap. Winter. Fine keeper; medium size, oblong, smooth, and a fine dark red; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, very juicy, aromatic, firm and good. Tree a strong grower, root-growth exceptionally strong; it comes into bearing early and is remarkable for its regular and abundant crops. One of the very best sorts for lower elevations anywhere south of Pennsylvania, from tidewater to 1,000 feet in Maryland, and to corresponding elevations south of Maryland. One of the sorts you must not overlook for these sections. When grown properly and packed in an attractive manner, it brings the highest prices in the fancy market, where its quality causes it to be eagerly bought up. (See page 16.)

Winter Banana. Winter. Season from middle of January. "Extra-fancy" is the only term which can be used to describe it in looks and quality. Large or extra large; golden yellow; firm, fine-grained, rich, subacid. The name suggests the flavor. Tree thrives nearly everywhere. Should be packed in all the best ways, and sold soon after picking. Bruises speedily develop rot; requires careful storage.

Wolf River. Winter. An exceedingly large and handsome Apple, resembling Alexander somewhat, but is better in every way than that old standard variety. Wolf River has supplanted Alexander in many of the large commercial orchards in the West. Skin is bright yellow, mottled and blushed with deep red and marked with



Yellow Transparent Apples

Apples, Wolf River, continued

conspicuous splashes and broad stripes of bright carmine; flesh is slightly tinged with yellow, firm, tender, juicy, aromatic and of good quality. It keeps remarkably well in ordinary storage, and with cold storage its season is practically unlimited. Tree is not an early bearer, but grows large and spreading and bears profuse crops every other year—sometimes annually. The handsome appearance and fine quality of the fruit bring the best prices in market, and, as it is a remarkably good shipper, it is being planted extensively in commercial orchards in all parts of the country.

Yellow Bellflower. Fall. Flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, tender.

Yellow Newtown. See Albemarle Pippin.

Yellow Transparent. Early summer. Medium to large; cream and yellow; tender, juicy, of fine flavor, subacid, fragrant. Trees very young bearers and yield big crops every year. Hardy, dwarf growers; prefer thin soil, such as hillsides and upland. We consider it a splendid Apple and a promising comer commercially, especially at lower elevations in the Northern States. One of the few kinds that grow and bear as well North as South. Will stand Canadian winters, as well as Georgia summers. By many this is considered the best of all extra-early Apples, and comes into market when the demand for summer Apples is extra strong; consequently it always brings the best prices. For nearby markets to which it can be shipped in fancy baskets or boxes, it is one of the most valuable Apples in our list. It bruises readily and must be handled with extra care.

York Imperial. A good keeper, which has the advantage of mellowing in time for use soon after picking if not stored to prevent it. Can be kept till the new crop comes. Medium-sized, round, irregular; greenish yellow overlaid with bright red stripes; flesh tender, firm, crisp, juicy and of extra-high flavor, better than a Ben Davis, but does not rank so high as



Stayman's Winesap Apple

York Imperial, continued

Grimes' Golden. Tree is a vigorous grower, strong and healthy and an unusually heavy bearer. York Imperial trees have not missed a crop in the West Virginia section for many years. Does well everywhere—eastern, central and western growers find it equally adapted to their conditions. Often exported and sold for prices approaching those of Hood River Newtowns and Spitzenburgs, or Bitter Root McIntoshes. It is one of the most important commercial Apples grown, as its territory is greater than that of any one variety. In ordinary storage it will keep well till April or May. A splendid fruit for fancy trade and always brings the top prices in market if packed and shipped properly. (See page 16.)

APPLES, CRAB

Crab Apples form a valuable crop, both in home and commercial orchards, as they are much desired for preserves and jellies, and in market always bring good prices. The trees are particularly desirable for planting in the home grounds as they are rather small and distinctly beautiful whether in flower or fruit.

Prices of Two-year Budded Crab Apple Trees, All Standard Kinds

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$250 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
5 to 6 ft.....	35	3 00	25 00	200 00	2 to 3 ft.....	16	1 50	12 00	100 00
4 to 5 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00	150 00					

One-year Budded Crab Apple Trees, All Standard Kinds

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
4 to 5 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00	150 00	2 to 3 ft.....	16	1 50	12 00	100 00

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Golden Beauty. A good-keeping Crab; of medium size and good quality; beautiful golden yellow.

Hyslop. Another good-keeping Crab of large size; deep crimson; subacid and of good quality; fine for all kinds of preserving, canning, etc., and good to eat fresh. Tree handsome.

Martha. Flavor tart but mild; excellent cooker; bright yellow, shaded with red.

Transcendent. As large as 2 inches in diameter; yellow, striped with red, good for eating fresh and fine for preserving. A really good variety. Tree large, a quick grower.

PLACE YOUR ORDER IN THE FALL—WE WILL SHIP WHENEVER YOU INSTRUCT

PEACHES

Prices of all standard varieties, except Ray and Brackett

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$16 00	\$110 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$70 00
5 to 7 ft.....	30	2 50	14 00	100 00	2 to 3 ft.....	12	1 00	9 00	60 00
5 to 6 ft.....	25	2 00	12 00	90 00	1 to 2 ft.....	10	90	8 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft.....	20	1 75	11 00	80 00					

Prices of Ray and Brackett Peaches

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$18 00	\$160 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$11 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft.....	30	3 00	14 00	120 00	2 to 3 ft.....	16	1 50	9 00	80 00
4 to 5 ft.....	24	2 40	12 00	110 00	1 to 2 ft.....	14	1 25	8 00	60 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety and the size.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have printed the names of such sorts in heavy type. In making your selection it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

DATES OF RIPENING ARE FOR BERLIN, MD.

Admiral Dewey. Ripens June 25–July 4. Fruit good size; flesh yellow. Free.

Alexander. Ripens June 25–July 4. Vigorous and productive. Medium to large; greenish white, with deep red flesh.

Belle of Georgia. Ripens first half of August. Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm and delicious; in all ways the quality is fine. Trees grow quickly and shapely, are hardy and prolific. Free. Belle of Georgia has become one of the standard varieties in the big commercial orchards in the South, as it stands shipping to northern markets in such a way that it invariably brings the best prices. Its popularity is not confined to this section for it grows with equal success in northern orchards.

Brackett. Introducer's description: "Large to very large, yellow freestone; of the Smock type; oblong, with sharp apex, shallow suture; color orange-yellow, washed and mottled deep carmine, very dark carmine cheek; the mottlings are of the peculiar Chinese strain; flesh deep yellow near stone, juicy, vinous, high-flavored; quality best; pit large, long. Weight 5½ oz. Ripens after Elberta. Evidently a cross between Smock and a Chinese strain. Originated in Mississippi. A grower says that last year he got 50 cts. per bushel more for the Brackett than for Elberta, and that the Peaches were absolutely perfect in every way." The introducers are planting very largely of this Peach in northern Georgia orchards, and consider it one of their most valuable varieties. Brackett has not yet fruited for us in our orchards, and we are offering it solely upon the introducer's description. See special prices above.

Bray's Rareripe. Ripens Aug. 25–Sept. 1. Large; white; abundant bearer.

Bilyeu's Late October. Ripens Sept. 25–Oct. 15. Large; white. Free.

Captain Ede. Ripens Aug. 10–25. Large; yellow. Free.

Carman. Ripens middle to end of July. A remarkably attractive and luscious Peach, large and broad, oval-shaped, yellowish white; flesh creamy white, with red tinge, spicy and good. Especially suited to low, wet land. Very hardy and productive every year. Free. This is a favorite variety with many growers, as it is one of most profitable ever introduced. The returns from a successful Carman orchard are almost beyond belief, and the fruit stands shipping so well that it always reaches market in prime condition and its handsome appearance causes it to bring the highest prices.

Chair's Choice. Ripens Sept. 1. Extra large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, sweetest and richest grapey flavor; most satisfactory and all-round good. Trees make strong, sturdy growth, and bear big crops. Free.

Connett's Southern Early. Ripens July 28–Aug. 10. Large; creamy. Free.



Brackett Peach

OUR TREES ARE BIGGER AND STRONGER AT ANY AGE THAN NEARLY ALL OTHERS



Ray Peaches (see page 24)

PEACHES, continued

Champion. Ripens Aug. 1. Fruit large, creamy white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, very high quality and splendid. Good shipper; its fault, if anything, is that it is too tender. Hardy and productive. Free. One of the showiest Peaches in our sample orchard.

Chinese Cling. Ripens July 12-28. Large, round; transparent, creamy white, beautifully mottled; melting, rich.

Crawford's Early. Ripens July 28-Aug. 10. Trees vigorous and very productive. Good size; yellow; juicy, sweet-flavored; one of the standards for this ripening in commercial orchards. Free.

Crawford's Late. Ripens Sept. 1. One of the best late sorts. Superb in size and shape; splendid yellow, with broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich, winy flavor. Free. Tree vigorous, hardy and sure-bearing. Coming in at a time when the early Peaches are over, this variety is eagerly bought up for canning and preserving, and brings the highest prices. By many it is considered the best of all late yellow Peaches, and, being such a remarkably good shipper, it reaches market in thoroughly first-class condition.

Crosby. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Vigorous; bright orange-yellow. Free.

Edgemont Beauty. Ripens September 1-10. Large; yellow. Free.

Elberta. Ripens middle of August. The old reliable, of which more are planted and from which more money has been made than from any other Peach. Most dependable. Large to extra large; golden yellow, with brilliant shades of red; firm, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree vigorous, sturdy, hardy; thrives in widely differing localities. For years Elberta has been the standard market Peach both in southern and northern markets, and it has a place in the estimation of commercial growers which will be hard to fill with any other variety. No other Peach has ever been introduced which fills all the requirements of a commercial Peach with such success as Elberta, in size, appearance and quality. (See page 24.)

Engle's Mammoth. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Large; round; yellow. Free.

Fitzgerald. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Large; golden yellow; good. Free.

Ford's Late White. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Productive; large; white. Free.

Foster. Ripens July 28-Aug. 10. Orange-red; juicy, rich, subacid. Free.

Fox Seedling. Ripens middle of September. Large; white, with whole side red; melting, sweet, high quality and high flavor. Good for home use market and canning. Free. Trees bear very regularly.

Francis. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Large; yellow. Tree vigorous. Free.

Geary's Hold On. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Among the late Peaches this variety occupies a very prominent place by reason of its superb appearance, large size and extra-fine quality. In general, it is much like the old Smock, but a great improvement on that old standby. In size it is among the largest, and of a beautiful golden yellow with a brilliant red cheek; the flesh is yellow, rich, luscious and altogether of the finest quality. Free.

Globe. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Large; yellow, shaded red; rich. Free.

Gold Drop. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Large; yellow. Free. Tree a heavy bearer.

Greensboro. Ripens June 25-July 4. Extra-large for such an early Peach and one of the handsomest, being of a rich yellowish white, with a crimson cheek; the flesh is white, exceedingly tender, and of fine quality; ripens perfectly to the pit. Free. The best commercial early Peach of its season in existence. It has proven its value in our test orchard, and for commercial growers, many of whom rightly consider it a most important part of their orchards. Being somewhat tender, it requires extra care in shipment, but it reaches the market when Peaches are in strong demand and it amply repays any attention given to its handling. In every way it has proved its worth in all parts of the country.

PEACHES, continued

Harrison Cling. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Large; white; sweet, luscious. Free. Prolific.

Hiley (Early Belle). Ripens June 25-July 4. An exceedingly handsome creamy white Peach of large size, with a delightful red cheek; flesh is white, tender and exceedingly juicy. Free. It is one of the best shippers among the early Peaches and invariably brings top prices.

Iron Mountain. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. A large, white-fleshed Peach; very popular in New Jersey.

Jackson Cling. Ripens July 25. Large; white. Cling.

Kalamazoo. Ripens Aug. 10-25. Large; golden yellow. Free.

Krummel's October. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Big, yellow and good. Free.

Late Elberta. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Same as Elberta, only a month later. Free.

Levy's Late (Henrietta). Ripens Sept. 10-25. Large; yellow. Cling.

McCallister. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Immense size; yellow. Free.

Miss Lola. Ripens middle to end of July. Very similar to Carman. White; delicious. Free.

Mountain Rose. Ripens in early August. Fruit large, round; white,

with much red in several shades; flesh white, with a red stain at the stone; juicy, rich, tender and sweet. Free. This is one of the best known of the older varieties, and in many ways has never been surpassed in size, quality and beauty. The fruit is firm and solid, and stands shipping well, so that it is possible always to put it in market in first-class condition. It is a favorite with many housewives for canning and preserving and always commands the best prices.

New Prolific. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Large; yellow. Free.

Niagara. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. A handsome, large, yellow Peach, with a beautiful red cheek, making it one of the most attractive. The flesh is tender, rich and juicy, ripening clear to the pit.

Oldmixon Free.

Ripens middle of Aug. Fruit large; pale yellow, with good red cheek; flesh white, with red stain at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. Free. Tree fine and large, and does well in a great variety of situations.

Picquet's Late. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Large; yellow, with red cheek; sweet, melting. Free.

Prize. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Large; yellow. Free. Very profitable.

Ray. Ripens Aug. 10-25. Ripening extends over a period half again as long as most varieties cover.

Fruit white, with a good-sized and most attractive red blush of delicate shade. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone; firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender and keeps well. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling. Trees exceedingly strong growers, shapely and symmetrical. Old Peach orchardists would be surprised to see how quickly they attain good size. A regular bearer of big crops. Beyond a doubt, Ray is in a class by itself, over a very large range of territory and conditions. It has been tested thoroughly, as growers in the Eastern, Central and Western States have large numbers of Ray trees. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards here in Berlin and elsewhere in Maryland and West Virginia, and our experience with these trees makes us all the more sure of our position in recommending it. This shows, too, an unbounded confidence in the commercial qualities of this Peach. See special prices on page 22 and illustration on page 23.



Elberta Peach Trees—Fruit above (see page 23) a profitable Harrison Orchard

Mamie Ross. Ripens latter part of July. Bears abundant crops regularly. Good sized; white, covered with delicate carmine; firm, juicy, good quality. Very similar to Carman; a little larger.

Marshall. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Large; yellow. Productive. Free.

Matthews' Beauty. Ripens Aug. 10-25. Golden yellow; good flavor.

Mayflower. Ripens June 25-July 4. Earliest variety known. One of the leading sellers in the Southern States. Strong, thrifty trees, bearing abundantly. Fruit good size, red all over; very firm and good.

Moore's Favorite. Ripens first week in August. Large; white, with blushing rather red cheek; flesh white, tender and juicy. Free. When trees have a good chance, results are wonderful. The largest white Peach picked in our test orchard, season of 1911, was of this variety.

PEACHES, continued

Reeve's Favorite. Ripens middle of Aug. Large or extra-large fruit; round; yellow with beautiful red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy as a melon; of excellent flavor. A most profitable Peach to grow, as the tree is strong and hardy and yields extra-large crops every year. Stands shipping well.

Salway. Ripens Sept. 10-25. An extra-large, handsome yellow Peach, beautifully mottled with red and a brownish red cheek; the flesh is yellow, firm, rich, juicy and sugary, and is particularly fine for canning and preserving. Free. It is a most desirable sort for fancy trade and stands shipping as well as any, always reaching the market in prime condition.

Slappy. Ripens July 12-28. Handsome yellow fruit; free of rot, and keeps splendidly; of excellent flavor. Free. Tree is very hardy and productive. This is the largest and finest extra-early yellow Peach grown in our test orchard of over one hundred varieties.

Smock, Beers. Ripens Sept. 1-10. An old favorite which retains its popularity in spite of the many new varieties of late years. It is medium in size, but most beautiful in coloring, being a bright orange-yellow handsomely blushed with deep red; the flesh is firm, tender, juicy and of high flavor. Free. The tree is extra strong and vigorous in growth and produces extremely large crops.

Sneed. Ripens June 25-July, 4. Fruit medium size; creamy white, with crimson blush.

Stevens' Rareripe. Ripens middle of Sept. Trees productive and free from disease. Fruit white, shaded red; flesh firm, juicy, superior quality. Free.

Stinson's October. Ripens Sept. 25-Oct. 15. Large; creamy blush; rich. Free.

Stump. Ripens last two weeks in Aug. One of the old standby Peaches which still remains a favorite on account of its superior qualities. It is large in size and round; the skin is clear white with a brilliant red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy and of the finest flavor, ripening clear to the pit. Free. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and produces big crops.

Sunrise Cling. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Large; greenish white with blush. Cling.

Triumph. Ripens June 25-July 4. Yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh firm and luscious. Free.

Waddell. Ripens July 1-10. Fruit medium to large; creamy white, red cheek; flesh firm, white, rich and sweet. Free. Good commercial Peach.

Walker's Variegated Free. Ripens September 1-10. White. Free.

White Heath Cling. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Among cling Peaches this is undoubtedly the leader, and while an old variety, has never been excelled by any other of its class. It is extra large and round; flesh is firm, white, exceedingly juicy and ripens fully to the pit. It has been, for a long time, a favorite for canning, as, like all cling Peaches, it is much more juicy than the freestone varieties.

Wilkin's Cling. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Large; blush and white; firm. Cling.

Wonderful. Ripens Sept. 1-10. When this Peach was first introduced it was such a radical advance over existing varieties that "Wonderful" was a fitting name for it. It is a very large Peach, oblong in form, with a sharp point, and in color a bright orange beautifully flushed with red; the flesh is yellow, firm but tender, juicy and of delightful flavor. Free. The tree is strong and vigorous and noted for its abundant crops. Wonderful is one of the best Peaches for mountainous regions, and is strongly recommended for such sections of the country.



Four-year-old Ray Peach Tree—Harrison Orchards

Willett. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Large; yellow-red; rich flavor. Free.

Yellow St. John. (Fleita). Ripens July 4-12. A most beautiful yellow Peach, medium to large in size and round. The skin is brilliantly flushed on the sunny side with bright deep crimson, and the flesh is yellow, tender, juicy and altogether of extra-fine quality. Free. The tree is a strong grower and bears heavy crops every season. Being so early, this Peach reaches the market at a time when the demand for early fruit is at its height, and, if proper care is taken in the handling and packing, the best prices can be obtained for it.

"Am highly pleased with it (How to Grow and Market Fruit), in fact, so much so that I am remitting the price of two copies to be sent to friends."—Dr. W. E. FONDA, 1205 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

"Your book is the most valuable manual of the kind I have ever seen, and certainly does credit to the nursery issuing it."—H. E. SUMMERS, State Entomologist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.



KIEFFER PEAR

The great money-maker for the farmer,
fruit-grower and canner.

	Each	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 ft., 3 yrs.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$225 00
6 to 7 ft., 2 yrs.	35	3 00	20 00	175 00
5 to 6 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	30	2 50	15 00	140 00
4 to 5 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	25	2 00	12 00	110 00
3 to 4 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	20	1 50	8 00	75 00
2 to 3 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	15	1 00	7 00	60 00

For full description see page 27

PEARS

Prices of Standard Pear Trees—except Kieffer

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$300 00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00	250 00	3 to 4 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00	150 00

Prices of Standard Kieffer Pear Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 ft., 3 yrs.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$225 00	4 to 5 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$110 00
6 to 7 ft., 2 yrs.....	35	3 00	20 00	175 00	3 to 4 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	20	1 50	8 00	75 00
5 to 6 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	30	2 50	15 00	140 00	2 to 3 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	15	1 00	7 00	60 00

Prices of Dwarf Pear Trees

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	20	1 50	12 00				

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have printed the names of such sorts in heavy type. In making your selection, it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

STANDARD AUTUMN PEARS

Bartlett. A golden colored Pear, with a red cheek on most specimens. Bartlett mellows and is excellent for eating very early in the fall, yet when picked a week before it is ripe, and properly stored, will keep till late. Flavor delicious and musky; flesh buttery, rich and juicy. One of the finest Pears that grows to eat raw, and extra good for canning. A mingling of the flavor of Bartlett Pear and quince gives about the finest taste of any food this world's folks have. Bartlett trees bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts. The trees do especially well with high culture.

Garber. Trees free from blight and immensely productive. Fruit large, resembling Kieffer, but ripening two or three weeks earlier. A good pollinizer for planting with Kieffer. Oct. to Dec.

Le Conte. Vigorous and prolific sort. Fruit large, with smooth yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm.

Seckel. Most exquisitely flavored Pear known. Fruit small, yellow with red cheek, melting, sweet and aromatic. Aug. and Sept.

STANDARD WINTER PEARS

Kieffer. Large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality. It is unfortunate that the merits of this Pear have become under-estimated because of the haste in which it has been hurried to market in an immature condition by some growers, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until in October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room there are few Pears which are more attractive. Combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. Large fruit-growers are planting whole orchards of it. Should be thinned. Ninety per cent Kieffer and ten per cent Le Conte or Garber trees should be the arrangement in every orchard, to secure the pollination necessary for producing large crops from Kieffer. Plant the

Kieffer Pear, continued

Kieffer orchard and leave spaces for the other trees to be planted as pollinizers. Le Conte or Garber trees grow fast and bloom profusely at a very early age. We cannot say too much in favor of this grand Pear, for it has proved such a boon to us and everyone who has planted it that we want its merits fully known by those who are contemplating Pears either in a commercial way or in the home orchard. Not the least of its merits is the fact that Kieffer can be placed on the market in perfect condition, as outlined on pages 122 to 131 of our book, "How to Grow and Market Fruit," and the top prices of the market can always be secured for it.

DWARF PEARS

Bartlett. This is the only variety we are offering in dwarf form, and the fruit is exactly the same as that borne by the standard trees. The chief merits of dwarf fruit trees lies in their practicability for small places, the ease with which the trees may be sprayed and the convenience of picking the fruit. They are particularly adapted for growing in poultry-yards, where they give much-needed shade and are benefited by the extra fertilizing of the soil.



In one of our Kieffer Pear Orchards, at Berlin. This orchard bore ten cars of fancy fruit in the season of 1912



This is the way Harrison's Grape-vines grow—note the luxuriant foliage

GRAPES

Two-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 1-year vines, \$20 per 1,000.

One to 4 vines are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 vines are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 vines are sold at the 100 rate, 300 vines or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Vines can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per vine extra.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have printed the names of such sorts in heavy type. In making your selection it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

Black Grapes

Champion. Ripens about the same time as Moore's Early; flesh sweet and juicy.

Concord. Ripens the beginning of August.

become the most popular Grape in the United States. Taking the country as a whole, more Concords are now in bearing than of any other variety. No other Grape succeeds over such a wide area or in so many different soils. It is the standard by which others are judged—the standby in Grapes. New varieties may come, but they have to work hard to reach the Concord standard for market purposes. Matures early, keeps well, ships well and sells well. Bunches big, berries juicy, sweet and delicious. Concord overcomes local Grape troubles and is safe to plant.

Eaton. Foliage similar to Concord. Hardy and productive; very juicy.

McPike. Vigorous in vine, hardy, productive.

Moore's Early. Ripens a little before Concord. Berries large and fine;

very black; bunches medium size, held together firmly; flesh pulpy, better than medium quality; flavor needs no apology anywhere. Stands handling and shipping well, and has an established reputation on all markets. Vines healthy and hardy, thrive in almost any soil or climate

where Grapes will grow at all. Valuable market variety and for commercial planting perhaps leaves very little to be desired. Moore's Early is one of the most profitable Grapes to grow, as it makes a fine showing when packed properly, can be put on the market in advance of every other variety, when Grape-lovers are willing to pay almost any price for their favorite fruit, and it stands shipping in a way to leave nothing to be desired.

Worden. Large berries and bunches. A handsome black Grape with a beautiful bloom, and in quality the fruit is extra fine, being sweet and juicy.

Red Grapes

Wyoming Red. Vine hardy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color light red with violet bloom; fruit very large, tender, sweet and juicy.

White Grapes

Diamond. Medium size; of fine quality, rich, luscious and sweet; bears early, is hardy, productive and vigorous.

Empire State. Berries of medium size; quality fine; bunch long and compact.

Martha. Seedling of Concord and ripens at same time; medium in bunch and berry; sweet. A good grower and bearer; hardy.

*Concord Grape*

WHITE GRAPES, continued

Niagara. Ripens in August. The leading white market Grape, and often referred to as the White Concord, as it holds the place among the white Grapes that Concord does among the blacks. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, the berries being covered with a beautiful bloom which is very attractive; quality excellent. Niagara is the most largely planted of all white varieties, both in home and commercial orchards. For the home-grounds it makes a fine companion to Concord, and when grown in a commercial way is very profitable, as it is eagerly bought up in market and always commands good prices.

Pocklington. Berries large; golden yellow; sweet and tender. The vine is hardy and healthy, and bears full crops regularly. The foliage is large and handsome and produces a beautiful effect on the arbor or trellis.

Moore's Early Grape

CHERRIES

Prices of Cherry Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$225 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00	175 00	2 to 3 ft.....	15	1 25	10 00	75 00
4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00					

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 or more trees are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have printed the names of such sorts in heavy type. In making your selection it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

SOUR CHERRIES

Early Richmond (Kentish Virginia). May.

Fruit light red, medium-sized, very sour. Tree thrifty, hardy, healthy and prolific; at home all over the country; begins to bear at an early age and yields a crop every year. Early Richmond is a good commercial variety, as it is widely known, widely planted, has an established market and nearly always produces a good crop to supply that market.

English Morello. Dark red, almost black; juicy, tender and very acid. Tree is rather a slow grower, does not get very large.

Montmorency. June. One of the largest of

the sour Cherries, the fruit being bright red, with solid, juicy flesh, very rich and acid. The tree is hardy, healthy and extremely prolific, bearing abundant crops even in unfavorable seasons. It is less susceptible to disease than other sour sorts. The fruit is a good shipper, brings good prices and is one of the best for canning and preserving as well as for pies.

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. June. The largest of the

Sweet Cherries and one of the very best for dessert. The fruit is purplish black, with juicy, sweet, mild, pleasant, tender flesh. The tree is strong-growing and vigorous and produces immense crops every year, the fruit growing in huge clusters, making it easy to pick. This variety is one of the most profitable to grow; it is always in demand and brings the best prices.

Windsor. Hardy, prolific; large; reddish brown; fine quality, rich and juicy; fine for preserving or canning. July.

Yellow Spanish. June. An inch in diam-

eter; pale yellow; delicious. One of the finest for canning, and makes a beautiful appearance in jars. The tree is a thrifty and vigorous grower, yielding abundant crops annually. It is, without exception, the best Heart Cherry grown, and most profitable to the commercial orchardist.

PLUMS

Prices of Plum Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$225 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft.....	30	3 00	20 00	175 00	2 to 3 ft.....	20	1 50	8 00	75 00
4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 50	15 00	125 00					

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Burbank. One of the finest of the Japan Plums. Beautiful cherry-red, mottled yellow; round; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid. The tree is vigorous in growth and succeeds well in all sections of the country. The fruit stands shipping well and can be placed on the market in fine condition with a little care.

Red June. August. Fruit medium to large, deep vermilion; flesh light yellow, subacid. Tree upright grower, very hardy and productive. Probably the most widely planted of all.



Early Richmond Cherry trees, four years old, in Tontoloway Orchards, Hancock, Md., from Harrison's Nurseries

QUINCES

Prices, 3 to 4 feet 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Champion. Vigorous and prolific. Bears when two years old. Fruit large, oval; quality excellent, tender, crisp and of fine flavor. One of the very best for preserving.

APRICOTS

Prices, 3 to 5 ft., 30c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100. **PARCEL POST.** Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Russian. Hardy. Will succeed where other Apricots fail. Fruit of superior quality, rich, tender and luscious. Bears early, producing abundantly and regularly.

Superb. Has proven to be the hardiest and most productive Apricot in existence. Fruit medium-sized, of light salmon-color and most exquisite flavor.

BLACKBERRIES

Prices, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

Eldorado. Originated in Ohio. An old variety and one of the finest and most satisfactory. Berries of good size, sweet, tender, glossy black. Ships well and reaches market in prime condition.

Rathbun. Of New York origin. Ripens early. Especially valuable on account of its large size and early ripening of fruit.

Snyder. Abundant bearer; berries of medium size; fruit ripens early and is sweet and juicy. Canes very hardy even in extremely cold climates. You won't go wrong in planting this variety, as it will be found most satisfactory both as a home and market berry.



Orchard of D. Gold Miller, Gerardstown, W. Va. Largely Harrison's trees. 136 acres, yields \$10,000 net income in one season

One to 4 trees or plants are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees or plants are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees or plants are sold at the 100 rate, 300 or more are sold at the 1,000 rate

ALL TREES SOLD BY HARRISONS' NURSERIES ARE HARRISON-GROWN—WE KNOW THEM

DEWBERRIES

Prices, 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

Austin. Early, very hardy, heavy bearer. Can be shipped a reasonable distance but does not carry so well as Lucretia. Berries are large and thick. One week earlier than Lucretia.

Lucretia. The fruit is superb, large and handsome, jet-black, rich and melting. The best variety of all for shipping. Is a prolific bearer and thrives almost everywhere.

RASPBERRIES

Prices, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

Cumberland. Black. The most popular of all the Raspberries. Ripens about midseason; very hardy and productive; handsome appearance and fruit of the largest. Healthy and vigorous.

Gregg. Black. Large; ripens about midseason; a heavy bearer, and a good general-purpose variety.

Ruby. Red. Berries large, bright red; ripens early, continues for a long period; perfectly hardy.

CURRANTS

Prices, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

Fay's Prolific. Best of all the Red Currants; a great bearer, with long stems; subacid.

Wilder. Bright red; excellent quality; very large bunches.

GOOSEBERRIES

Prices, 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per plant extra.

Downing. Old; reliable; large-fruited; splendid quality; handsome and pale green in color; vigorous grower; fine both for cooking and table use.

Houghton. Nearly always produces full crop, and never fails to produce a crop every year. One of the healthiest and hardiest; productive; berries of medium size.

Pearl. Superior in size and quality; very productive; very hardy and does well in extremely cold climates; free from mildew.

Planting and Growing STRAWBERRIES

Land intended for Strawberries should be well subdued for a year or so before the plants are put in. Do not plant Strawberries on the same land formerly used for an old bed until it has been cultivated in other crops for two or three years. Plant in the spring. The matted row is the only practical commercial system, though the hedge system has been used by some successful growers. This system undoubtedly produces the finer berries, though it requires more work. The hill system is suitable for gardens, where the plants are for recreation and entertainment rather than for the value of the berries they produce. When planting by the matted-row system, put the plants in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 15 to 24 inches apart in the rows. Allow them to runner all summer, and by fall you will have a thick row as wide as you permit the runners to set crowns. This should not be more than 12 to 15 inches. A cutter on the cultivator will clip the ends of runners that grow too wide. Old beds may be turned over, then all of the matted rows but about 6 inches at the centers ought to be turned down with a land-side plow. Go over the remaining plants with a hoe, and cut out all that have borne fruit, leaving the remaining young plants 6 or 8 inches apart. Then level off the plowed surface between the rows with a fine-toothed cultivator, and mulch the whole surface in the fall. North of southern Pennsylvania, mulches are necessary to protect plants from cold, as well as to keep the berries out of the dirt, but south of that the straw should not be put on till spring.

Harrison Strawberry plants are the best that can be produced. If you have never bought any from us, include some with your order for trees, and we know you will be pleased with their quality as well as you are with the profit, or the enjoyment, from the berries they produce.



Gandy Strawberries

Prices of Strawberry Plants for Spring Shipment

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
Aroma	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$15.00	Haverland	\$0.20	\$0.30	\$0.40	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$1.60	\$3.00	\$13.75
BUBACH.....	.20	.35	.50	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50	15.00	KLONDIKE.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75
Brandywine.....	.25	.40	.60	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00	17.50	Michel's Early.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75
Chesapeake.....	.25	.40	.60	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	20.00	Missionary.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75
Chipman.....	.20	.35	.50	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50	15.00	Nick Ohmer.....	.25	.40	.60	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00	17.50
Climax.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75	Norwood.....	.25	.40	.60	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	20.00
Crescent.....	.20	.35	.50	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50	15.00	Parsons' Beauty ..	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75
Duncan.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75	Sample.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	14.50
Ekey.....	.25	.40	.60	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00	17.50	Senator Dunlap...	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75
Excelsior.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75	Superior.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75
Fairdale Giant...	.20	.35	.50	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50	15.00	Tennessee.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75
Fendall.....	.25	.40	.60	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	25.00	Three W's.....	.25	.40	.60	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00	17.50
GANDY.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75	Warfield.....	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75

Plants for shipment in the fall, \$1 per 1,000, extra.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 1/2c. per plant extra.

Leading varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have printed the names of such sorts in heavy type. In making your selection, it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

Varieties marked "Per." are staminate, and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them; those marked "Imp." are pistillate, and will not produce fruit unless some "Per." sort is planted with them. The rule is, two rows of "Imp." sorts and one of "Per."

Aroma. Per. Late. Strong, sturdy plants; abundant crops nearly always, even when weather and soil are unfavorable. Berries large, conical or round, regular; glossy red; quality excellent.

Bubach. Imp. Medium early. Large size and handsome color are its valuable characteristics. Berries thick, meaty, fine-grained, often weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and

Bubach Strawberry, continued

have stout crowns, with very short stems. The planter with a good field of Bubach has a veritable gold mine, as it is the most profitable berry of its season, and can be placed in market in a most attractive way, and it invariably brings the highest prices. If you are worrying about the mortgage, or if you want to realize the fun of making money by growing fruit, plant Bubach.



STRAWBERRIES, continued

Brandywine. Per. Late. Strong, upright, with erect fruit-stems; abundance of large berries, good color and shape; peculiar and very fine flavor. Ripens midseason until blossoms are killed by frost.

Chesapeake. Per. Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm, and without green tips; does best in rich, damp land.

Chipman. Per. Midseason. Good, large berry, regular and uniform; vigorous plants.

Climax. Per. Extra early; large; dark red; conical, with glossy surface; prolific fruiter.

Crescent. Imp. Medium early; medium size, broad wedge-shaped, tapering at an obtuse angle.

Duncan. Imp. Midseason. Medium to large; brilliant red, with a very firm flesh, subacid flavor and excellent appearance. Not a new variety, and yet is little known. It has a great deal of merit.

Ekey. Per. Midseason. Attractive plant, very healthy; berry is large, long, conical, slightly necked, bright crimson; good quality but too tender for long-distance shipping. Valuable for nearby markets.

Excelsior. Per. Early. Large, firm, high-colored and well-shaped. Immensely productive and will replace Michel's Early. Plant is large and robust.

Fairdale Giant. Per. Medium to late. Berry very large, uniform, bright red; high quality; productive.

Fendall. Per. Midseason. Strong, vigorous, clean, healthy; 2 inches higher than any other variety we have. Foliage light green; has not shown the slightest blemish.

Berries equal any in size and, unlike most large kinds, are of delicious flavor.

Gandy. Per. The latest of all Strawberries we grow. Not only does it bring the very highest prices, but yields tremendous crops of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired in flavor, texture, color and keeping qualities. Berries bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for a few days after they are ripe. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, it is the best kind we have grown. Plant is perfect bloomer, strong and vigorous, but should be set near other bisexuals. The heaviest crops and most perfect fruit will grow on heavy, rich, bottom land. Our best-paying late berry.



Gandy Strawberries

Klondike Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES, continued

Haverland. Imp. A medium-early Strawberry of fine appearance; medium to large, long and pointed; rich, bright red and very tempting in appearance. Will thrive in any soil and under almost all conditions; dark, long leaves, lots of strong runners formed; crops are nearly always large. One of the most valuable for commercial planting. Should be well pollenized by other kinds growing near.

Klondike. Per. Early. Berries uniform, shapely, dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy, handsome; sell quickly. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall, compact, stalks strong, leaves light green; makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect, but do not fully fertilize themselves, and need other sorts near. The name is suggestive of the results this variety brings—often a gold mine would fall behind this Strawberry in bringing profits. Our best-paying early berry, and is such a good shipper that its appearance in market causes it to be eagerly bought up by those who are ready to pay good prices for good fruit.

Michel's Early. Per. Extra early. Healthy, rampant, many crowns; berries scarlet, rich, mild, acid.

Missionary. Per. Early. Medium size; good color and fine flavor.

Nick Ohmer. Per. Medium to late; popular sort; berries beautiful carmine, large, firm; unusually delicious flavor; long fruit-stems. Fine shipper for fancy trade. Leading variety with large growers, as it always makes an attractive show in market.

Norwood. Per. Late. Believed by many to be the best all-round Strawberry. Strong, healthy, making many strong runners. Berry conical, of splendid quality; size unequaled (some berries 3 inches in diameter); bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; is firm, a good keeper and ships well. Perfect blossoms, and holds size over long bearing season.

Parsons' Beauty. Per. Very popular variety. Berries begin to ripen at midseason and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is popular nearly everywhere.

Sample. Imp. Late. Large size; excellent quality; bright red; very firm; rich. A standard shipping variety; also fine for home use. It ripens uniform-size fruit.

Senator Dunlap. Per. Early Midseason. Berry medium; bright; splendid flavor; little acid. Especially suited to northern, western and central sections.

Superior. Per. Medium early. Very productive; stands hot weather; berries large, glossy; yields great.

Tennessee. Per. Early. Medium size; long; bright; fine-grained, juicy. For western sections.

Three W's. Per. Medium early to late. Firm and a good shipper; foliage beautiful, clean, healthy, attractive.

Warfield. Imp. Early. Rampant grower, with many runners. Berries glossy, dark red, rich, exceedingly juicy and very firm; popular canning variety and a superior shipper. Fine in the West.

ASPARAGUS

Many planters prefer one-year plants, as they suffer less in transplanting. The preparation of the bed should be made in a most thorough manner, as it is to last for a number of years. A deep sandy loam with an abundance of decayed organic matter is the best soil.

Planting is best done in the spring as early as the soil can be worked in good condition. Run furrows with plow and clean out with shovel to a depth of 1 foot. Place well-rotted stable manure thickly in the trench then just a slight covering with the soil, on top of which place the crowns about 2 feet apart, spread out the roots and cover them very shallow. After the plants start to grow, work the soil to them gradually until it becomes level. The plants should be frequently cultivated and kept clean.

The dead tops should be mown off in the fall and furrows should be thrown on the rows from each side, and the middles cleaned out. This will cause the bed to warm up early in the spring.

If big shoots are wanted you must manure and fertilize heavily, for on the fertility of the soil depends the profit of the crop. Five hundred pounds of kainit to an acre, applied in the fall when bedding, and five hundred pounds of fish or tankage, and five hundred pounds of acid phosphate harrowed in the early spring will answer where commercial fertilizers are used. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and the soil can scarcely be made too rich.

The location of the bed should be carefully selected, the soil carefully prepared and the plants well cultivated if best results are expected.

PRICES OF ASPARAGUS CROWNS.—1-year crown 25 cts. per 10, 65 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; 10 to 49 crowns are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 crowns are sold at the 100 rate, 300 or more crowns are sold at the 1,000 rate:

PARCEL POST. Crowns can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per crown extra.

Barr's Mammoth. A medium-early, tender, crisp, light green variety of which the yield is always enormous; stalks large; good for all purposes.

Conover's Colossal. Of fine quality, white, tender and high-flavored. Often cut the second year.

Donald's Elmira. Very delicate green, tender and brittle; size immense; stalks uniformly large, and can be tied in bunches without trimming, giving more salable Asparagus in the same growth.

Giant Argenteuil. A very early variety, producing heavy crops of the largest white stalks; it is very long-lived; holds its lead in all the largest Asparagus sections, as it makes a good show in market, and always brings the best prices of any Asparagus.

Palmetto. Large, productive and of high quality; dark green. Ten days to two weeks earlier than other kinds.



Koster's Blue Spruce growing in our Nurseries—We have the finest and largest plantings in America

Ornamental Department

Shade trees, evergreens, and a few fruit trees, are worth \$100.00 each at any home—sometimes \$500.00 each—but the cost is only 50 cts. to two or three dollars each, and a little care. Have you any excuse for not planting what is worth even \$100.00?

The same deep, loose, fertile soil, long growing season, salt air from the nearby Atlantic, and scientific care that make our fruit trees so excellent, produce spruces, pines, maples and all other home trees, shrubs and flowers that are unexcelled. They will grow into beautiful, strong, shapely specimens. We want you to use our stock because we know, if you will do so, that the success of your planting will be assured.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANTING

If you are not ready to plant immediately upon the arrival of the trees, unpack them, mix some loamy soil into thin mud in a hole in the ground or in a tub, dip the roots in this till they have a good thick coat, then trench them in with the tops toward the south. To do this, dig a ditch about 2 feet deep, the north side perpendicular and the south side sloping, lay the trees in, roots to the north. Cover roots and most of the trunks with a foot or so of dirt. When the time comes to plant, cut off, on a slant, the face of which is down, all broken roots. Give the trees another coat of thin mud, or set the bunch of trees in this mud and take them out one by one right at the holes.

In preparing the ground for the trees, dig at least 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide. Thoroughly mix the soil you take out, and then you can put about a foot of it back. A recent development is to use a small amount of dynamite in preparing the holes. Run a bar down 30 or 40 inches, and explode a third, a half or a whole stick at the bottom of the hole. The charge should not throw out the dirt, but heave it. We recommend that you use dynamite whenever possible, as it prepares the soil much better than can be done in any other way, and makes the trees grow much faster.

Start the trees 10 inches deeper than you want them to set. Sprinkle fine dirt in among the roots,

and, as you continue to do this, jolt the trees up and down so as to settle the dirt in among the fine roots. As the hole fills up keep packing the dirt. Use a heavy maul and come down on the dirt with all your weight. You cannot get it too tight about the roots. This packing is one of the secrets of getting trees to grow. The top inch or two of dirt, however, should be loose to conserve moisture. Trees finally should set just about 2 inches deeper than they did in the nursery.

After planting, you may water the trees liberally. We strongly recommend that you mulch immediately underneath newly planted trees. Hay, cut straw, corncobs, buckwheat hulls, or even sawdust, is good material to use for this. A layer 6 inches thick is not too deep. Such a mulch will keep the ground damp all the time, and will prevent nearly all evaporation. Unless you use this mulch it will be necessary to hoe around the tree every week or so to keep a mulch of dust on the surface to conserve the moisture. The after-treatment of both trees and shrubs is determined easily by watchful care.

Burlaped Roots. When the roots of evergreens, trees and shrubs are well balled and wrapped with burlap by the nurseryman, it is usually best not to remove this wrapping, but to soak the ball in water a few minutes and plant the tree with ball and burlap intact.

PLACE YOUR ORDER IN THE FALL—WE WILL SHIP WHENEVER YOU INSTRUCT

Shrubs. In the case of most flowering shrubs that are not especially well formed, cut the tops back sharply after setting. This may cause the shrub not to bloom the first season, but you will be amply rewarded by having a fine, compact, symmetrical plant ready for blooming another season.

Roses. Roses thrive best in a medium light, clay soil. Before planting prepare the soil by spading and thoroughly working over to a depth of about 18 inches, fill in well-rotted stable manure while spading and work it carefully into the soil. After the plants are set, for best results cut all branches back to within 3 to 4 inches of the top of the ground. The new growth coming out will make a much nicer head than if the plant was not pruned, and the bushes will bloom all the better.

Miscellaneous Shade and Ornamental Trees

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Ailanthus glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. Of Chinese origin. Rapid growing; leaves odd-pinnate, bright green; flowers in large panicles. Much used for street planting where smoke and dust affect other species.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 00

Ash, Black. Thrives naturally over all the eastern part of the United States and Canada. Branches grow in an upright form, with a compact crown; leaves dark above and pale beneath.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
10 to 12 ft.....	1 75	15 00

Ash, Mountain (*Sorbus Americana*). A handsome, small tree, with pinnate foliage and loaded in late summer with big clusters of bright red berries.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 00	8 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	15 00



Catalpa Bungei



European Birch

Beech, Purple. Will do well wherever started, and no insects or fungi bother them. Grow large, spreading and majestic; smooth, gray bark and purple leaves.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	18 00

Beech, Purple Weeping. To produce the weeping form of this tree it is grafted on 6-foot stems and the branches sweep to the ground forming a delightful canopy.

	Each	10
2-year crowns.....	\$3 00	

Birch, European. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate, deep green, fading in autumn with tones of yellow; of drooping habit; white bark.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 ft.....	3 00	25 00

Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping. One of the most graceful and charming trees grown. It grows in slender, upright form and the long branches sweep to the ground. The bark is white.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 50	12 00
6 to 7 ft.....	2 00	16 00

Catalpa Bungei. Round-headed Catalpa. Very hardy and effective; much used in formal gardens, having the outlines of the standard bay trees.

	Each	10
6 ft., budded, 1-yr. crown.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
6 ft., budded, 2-yr. crown.....	2 50	20 00

Catalpa speciosa. Indian Bean Tree. A showy tree, native in the South. The first frost brings down the leaves. In the spring the trees bear showy flowers, about 2 inches across; white with yellow and purple spots. These are followed with hanging pods about 18 inches long.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
5 to 6 ft.....	50	4 00
6 to 7 ft.....	60	5 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	6 00
8 to 9 ft.....	1 00	8 00
9 to 10 ft.....	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Elm, American. Wide-spreading, gracefully curving branches growing up in a form like the outline of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase. The handsomest American lawn tree.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	20 00

Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree. Native of China. A tall and very hardy tree with horizontal branches. Leaves deciduous, borne in groups of three, five or more; dull green, like those of the Maidenhair fern in shape. Fruit plum-like, about an inch in diameter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	7 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 25	10 00

Horse-Chestnut, European. The common Horse-Chestnut. White and red flowers in 8- to 12-inch clusters in May. Prickly burs.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 00	8 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	

Horse-Chestnut, Double White. A form with double flowers of surpassing beauty; bears no fruit. The flowers are more durable than the single ones, thereby extending the blooming period for several days.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 25	10 00

Judas Tree, or Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*). Leaves heart-shaped, deep rich green, fading with tones of bright, clear yellow. Flowers produced in early spring, almost concealing the branches, borne in clusters of four to eight, of a beautiful rose-pink color.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	
4 to 5 ft.....	50	
5 to 6 ft.....	75	

Linden, American. A fast-growing, graceful tree. Leaves heart-shaped and dark from above, pale from beneath. Flowers creamy white in graceful clusters, very early in the summer.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 25	
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	

Locust, Honey. A handsome tree for planting singly or in a hedge. Dark green leaves, fading yellow in early autumn, and flat, dark brown pods 18 inches long, hanging.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 00	8 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00	18 00

Locust, Black. A splendid tree for the farm, of upright growth and with fine feathery foliage; bears splendid clusters of white flowers in May. Can be planted closely and thinned out for fence-posts when a few years old.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.....	20	1 50	12 00
4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 00	16 00
5 to 6 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00

Maple, Ash-leaved, or Box Elder. Rapid-growing, spreading tree which gets quite large. Stands drought and cold, and thrives almost anywhere.

	Each	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
8 to 10 ft.....	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft.....	50	4 50	40 00	350 00

Maple, Colchicum or Red. A spreading, but regular and even-growing tree. It is a native of the Orient, and is chiefly valued for its gorgeous coloring in spring and fall. The leaves are dark blood-red when coming out, then green, and later in the fall they are yellow and orange.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Maple, Japanese. See under Shrubs.



White-flowered Horse-Chestnut

MAPLE, NORWAY. Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact, and the head, which is round-topped, begins to branch not far above the ground. The tree is large, towering 50 feet high when fully grown. Splendid trees, most beautiful and desirable. For lining the side of lanes and roads, for a lawn, to protect the house from sun and weather, for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting there are no other trees in its class. Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation, and in nearly any soil to be found in this country. (See illustration in colors, page 40.)

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$22 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft.....	40	3 00	27 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft.....	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
9 to 10 ft.....	1 50	14 00	130 00	1,250 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00			
12 to 14 ft.....	3 00			

Maple, Schwedler's. This Maple has three distinct changes of dress in a season. The spring color-scheme is purple and crimson; that of summer months dark green, and when fall comes the trees don tones of brown and red.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	9 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	15 00



Silver Maple

Maple, Silver. The name comes from the color of the leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new bright silver; on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind blows the trees are alive with silver and green flashes. In the fall the leaves fade to pale yellow. Growth is faster than that of any other Maple, and probably faster than that of any other shade tree. Branches are slim and dainty rather than heavy, and the form of growth is spreading. Gets very large eventually and does well over nearly all the United States. Makes splendid quick shade. On streets and in parks is extensively planted.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft.....	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
6 to 7 ft.....	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
7 to 8 ft.....	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
8 to 9 ft.....	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
9 to 10 ft.....	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
10 to 12 ft.....	45	4 00	30 00	250 00
12 to 14 ft.....	50	4 50		

Maple, Sugar. Not far from the head of the list of handsome and all-round good shade trees for street and lawn. Leaves in summer are green and beautiful; in autumn, scarlet and orange. Growth thick and dense; gets very large and stately. (See illustration, p. 40.)

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$22 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft.....	40	3 00	27 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft.....	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved. A beautiful form with deeply cleft and divided leaves; branches pendulous, often sweeping the ground. A great favorite and of deserved popularity.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
5 to 6 ft.....	50	4 00
6 to 7 ft.....	60	5 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	6 50
8 to 9 ft.....	1 00	8 00

Oak, White. A tall, majestic tree with a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves mostly divided into seven lobes, the larger segments usually shallow-lobed. They are highly colored with red at the time of unfolding, soon becoming silvery white, at maturity bright green above, pale or glaucous beneath, fading in autumn with rich tones of purple and vinous red and tardily separating from the branches, sometimes not until spring. One of the finest Oaks for lawn or landscape, attaining age and a most impressive character.

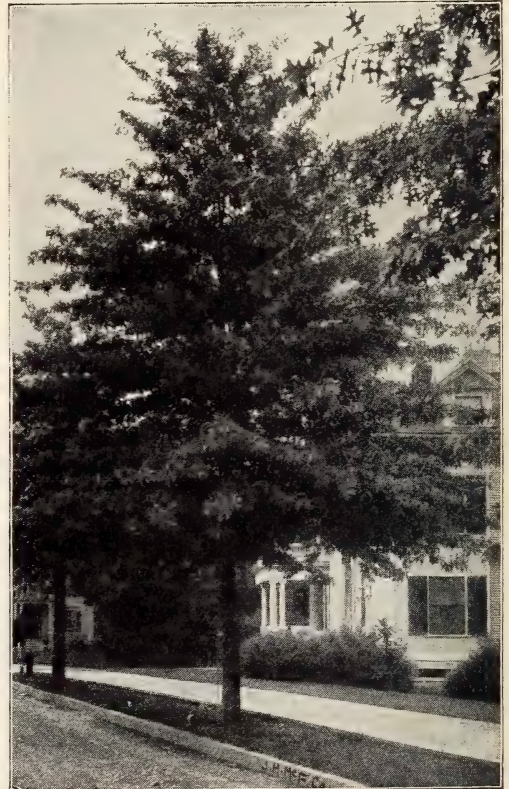
	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 ft.....	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 ft.....	2 50	20 00

Oak, Pin. The daintiest and most graceful of the Oaks, with deeply cut, bright, fresh green foliage. A very graceful tree for the lawn and fine for streets or roadsides.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 ft.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 ft.....	2 50	20 00

Oak, Scarlet. Strong and sturdy in growth; the leaves are heavy, of a bright, glossy green, turning to red in the fall. It is the most rapid growing of the family, and soon forms a large, majestic tree. It is fine, too, for street planting.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 ft.....	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 ft.....	2 50	20 00



Pin Oak

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping (*Morus alba pendula*).

Grafted on a standard 6 to 8 feet high, the limbs sweep to the ground, clothed with curiously lobed foliage and forming a delightful canopy. \$2 each.

Oriental Plane. One of the very best of all trees for street planting. Has a very wide, round-topped head and heavy, thick trunk and branches.

The bark is whitened.	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	7 00	60 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
14 to 16 ft.....	4 00	25 00	
16 to 18 ft.....	5 00	40 00	

Pecan. A large tree with spreading branches, forming a broad, round-topped head. Leaves compound, with nine to fifteen leaflets, bright green, fading in autumn to yellow. A beautiful tree, cultivated largely for its nuts. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	7 50

Poplar, Carolina. One of the most popular park and street trees during the last generation. Symmetrical head and glossy leaves. We have extra-good young trees. Each 10 100

5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
6 to 8 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00
8 to 10 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
10 to 12 ft.....	60		

Poplar, Lombardy. A tall, spire-like tree, used for screens and formal planting. It is fast-growing, distinctly ornamental and beautiful. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree. Pretty tree or shrub—between the two—with pale purple flowers and red and yellow foliage after the first flush of spring; blossoms in long, loose clusters, which soon become feathery edged and conceal their true outline. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	



Oriental Plane

Tulip Tree. *Liriodendron*. A large and stately, rapid-growing tree, with a narrow, pyramidal crown. Leaves four-lobed, bright green and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, resembling a tulip, greenish yellow blotched with orange. A handsome tree, and one that is deserving of the highest esteem of planters. It makes a most impressive appearance when planted on the lawn, and its unique flowers in spring are distinctively ornamental.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 00	8 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	
12 to 14 ft.....	3 00	

Walnut, Black. Handsome and useful for ornament, or in groves for combined profit and appearance; noble, with a straight trunk and a regular, shapely, round-topped crown. The nuts are borne in profusion late in the season.


	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 00	7 50
7 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Willow, Babylonian Weeping. A rapid-growing, hardy tree, thriving in any moist soil. The Willows are valuable and interesting subjects, on account of their graceful aspect. Most effective when planted on the banks of streams or ponds.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	
3 to 4 ft.....	35	
4 to 5 ft.....	50	
5 to 6 ft.....	75	
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	



Black Walnut



NORWAY
MAPLE

SUGAR
MAPLE

NORWAY
SPRUCE

Harrison's
J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MARYLAND

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Evergreen Trees

PARCEL POST. These trees are too heavy to be sent by parcel post, and must be shipped by express or freight.

Araucaria imbricata. Monkey Puzzle. A quaint evergreen with curiously twisted branches in fives around a central trunk; has odd, spiny cones. Not hardy in the North. 1 ft., \$1.50 each.

Arborvitæ, American (*Thuja occidentalis*). Much used for hedges, screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In the summer the curious flat foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter to richest tones of bronze.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$18 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	80 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	20 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	3 50	30 00	

Arborvitæ, Ellwanger's. A broad pyramid, with both scale and needle-like foliage; low-growing, handsome. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

Arborvitæ, Globular. Bright green in color and globe-shaped in form; foliage is dense and compact, odd and different, yet graceful and formal.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	18 00



Digging American Arborvitæ



Oriental Arborvitæ

Arborvitæ, Oriental (*Biota orientalis*). Low, thick, bushy and compact evergreens; the foliage is bright green in summer, but gets bronze or yellow in winter.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	18 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	3 50		
6 to 7 ft.....	5 00		
8 to 10 ft.....	7 50		

Arborvitæ, Peabody's Golden. A very handsome tree, growing in broad, pyramidal form; each season's growth of foliage is golden yellow all that year.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	

Arborvitæ, Pyramidal. Narrow-based, pointed, very upright, dense and compact. A necessity in formal planting.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 50	60 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	18 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	3 50		

Arborvitæ, Ware's Siberian. A low and dense pyramidal tree with bright green foliage; can be clipped to any form. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

Thuyopsis dolabrata. Included here because it is very much like an Arborvitæ. A pyramidal tree growing very high at times, with scale-like foliage. Handsome and fine for lawn specimen. 18 to 24 in. \$1 each.

Cedar, Blue Virginia. A vigorous grower, with handsome, blue-green foliage, with a spicy fragrance.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	9 00



Indian Cedar

Cedar, Indian (*Cedrus Deodara*). Bluish green in color, of majestic, pyramid shape, with evergreen, soft, pointed leaves in bunches.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	4 50	
6 to 8 ft.....	6 00	

Cedar, Red. The typical Cedar. A tall, slender tree of great beauty and hardiness. Of variable habit, but usually much branched and densely clothed with foliage.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 50	40 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	8 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	12 50	

Cedar, Japanese (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). A handsome evergreen, resembling the American Cedar, but richer in color and more graceful. Requires protection in the North. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Cypress, Glory of Boskoop. Tall and slender tree with feathery, fern-like, blue-green foliage; it is quite hardy south of 45 degrees.

(For other Cypresses, see *Retinosporas*)

Fir, Cephalonian. The growth is stiff and rigid in every twig and limb, and the tree is widespreading and stately.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 50	

Fir, Nordmann's. Very hardy, symmetrical and even; the foliage is dark above, silvery beneath; cones are dark brown. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Fir, White or Concolor. Rapid growth, majestic size, graceful shape and branches, handsome foliage; broad needles, light green on top, silvery beneath; cones 5 inches long. Very hardy.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$5 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	7 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	

Fir, Balsam. A slender tree, possessing qualities of extreme hardiness and rapid growth, foliage fragrant in drying, dark green above, silvery beneath; cones purple, 2 to 4 inches long.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$5 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	7 50

Hemlock, Canadian. A tall and graceful tree with spreading or drooping branches, forming a pyramidal crown; foliage dark green and glossy. Makes a grand hedge, either clipped to formal lines, or untrimmed.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00	50 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50	60 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50	20 00	

Juniper, Chinese Golden. A small, pyramidal tree with the young growth of golden yellow, which sparkles in the sunlight. One of the finest Junipers for the lawn. 2 ft., \$2 each.

Juniper, Common. A very dwarf tree on which the branches start low, grow horizontally, then curve up at the ends; foliage thick and gray-green; shape conical, tall, narrow. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Nordmann's Fir

Juniper, Douglas Golden. A handsome, narrow tree, with golden feathery foliage. Makes splendid contrast with other evergreens. 12 to 18 in., \$1.75.

Juniper, Irish. Grows exceptionally slim and column-like; the branches grow almost straight up, and a 7- or 8-foot tree will not be more than a foot and a half thick.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	

Juniper, Savin. Spreading in growth, with slender branchlets and needle-shaped foliage. Valuable for planting at the base of tall evergreens.

	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50
18 to 24 in.....	75
24 to 30 in.....	1 00

Juniper, Tamarisk-leaved. Grows somewhat taller than the preceding, but creeps along the ground. The needle-like leaves are very soft and feathery, slightly incurved and with a white line on top. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each.

Pine, Austrian. Fast-growing, dense-foliaged tree, adapted to any soil and location. It grows both tall and sturdy, with broad, round crown.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00	55 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50	65 00

Pine, Scotch. A large tree which grows quickly and is hardy and healthy. Foliage bluish green and very dense; the drooping branches are small and the trunk large.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00	55 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50	65 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00		

Pine, White. A tall and most beautiful tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches, forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown, or in age with a broad and open, very picturesque head. The most valuable Pine, with a wide range of usefulness and adaptability, both for commercial and ornamental purposes.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	20 00

Retinospora, Japanese (*R. obtusa*). A handsome tree from Japan, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial. A strong, vigorous tree with horizontal fern-like branches, more or less pendulous; foliage bright green and shining, somewhat whitened beneath. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Retinospora, Japanese Graceful (*R. obtusa gracilis*). A more graceful and dainty form of the preceding, of lower growth and with arching branches. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Retinospora, Japanese Thread-like (*R. obtusa filifera*). A remarkably decorative tree, the branches thread-like, gracefully pendulous and elongated; foliage bright, green.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft.....	6 00	

Retinospora leptoclada (*R. sphaeroidea leptoclada*). A very hardy form, with closely lapping foliage and growing into a compact, ball-shaped plant. Fine for formal gardening. 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

Retinospora pisifera. Pea-fruited or Sawara Cypress. Grows to be a large tree in time, with somewhat pendent branches and flat, scale-like foliage much like that of the Cedar. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Retinospora pisifera aurea. A golden form of the preceding. The new growth is rich golden yellow, eventually changing to greener hues; very distinct and showy.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	

Retinospora, Plume-like (*R. pisifera plumosa*). A small, dense tree of conical outline. Foliage bright green, disposed in numerous feathery branchlets. One of the most popular varieties.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	



White Pine

Retinospora, Golden Plume-like (*R. pisifera plumosa aurea*). The young growth has an old-gold color, which contrasts richly with the dark green of older foliage.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Spruce, Colorado Blue. Foliage blue and sage—that distinct color which is so rare in the East. Tree usually has a symmetrically shaped, narrow-pointed or rounding top; is hardy and quick-growing.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 ft.....	8 00	60 00

Spruce, Douglas. Branches droop in a slight curve from the trunk; foliage grows downward from the side of each branch, the tips of which bear 3- and 4-inch cones.

	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50
18 to 24 in.....	75
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00

Spruce, Koster's Blue. Foliage intense, silvery blue and very dense on the branch-ends; rapid grower and has regular, slim branches. We have the finest stock of this to be found in the United States. (See illustration, page 35.)

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00	50 00



Norway Spruce

Spruce, Norway. During the past twenty-five years the most widely planted Spruce. It is fast-growing, tall, graceful and handsome. At home in any place you put it, and is suitable for both windbreaks and ornament. (See page 40.)

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$100 00
12 to 18 in.....	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
18 to 24 in.....	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
24 to 30 in.....	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
30 to 36 in.....	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 50	35 00	300 00

Spruce, White. Has light foliage, with an agreeable odor. The cones are short and slim, less than 2 inches long, and a glossy brown. Native in the northern United States and Canada. Hardy anywhere, and one of the best evergreens for windbreaks, shelter-groups and belts in the North and West.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	8 00

Yew, English. Travelers in England notice these low, dark green, old trees everywhere. They are not so common here, but, as they do well, and are fine for trimming into any odd shape or form, they should be used extensively.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	4 50	

Yew, Irish. A shrub of remarkably compact, upright habit; the dark, glossy green leaves are spirally arranged on the closely appressed branches. Very formal.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	

Yew, Trained. We have a fine stock of Trained Irish Yews for formal gardens. 2 to 3 ft., \$5 each.

Yew, Japanese. A dense-growing form, with dark, shining green foliage and bright scarlet, berry-like fruit. 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

PARCEL POST. These plants are too heavy to be sent by parcel post, and will have to be shipped by express or freight.

Azalea, Evergreen (*Azalea amœna*). Low shrub, with dark, glossy leaves and covered in spring with a mass of small purplish red flowers. 12-in. plants, 15 to 25 buds, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Azalea Hinodegiri. Finer than *Amœna*, with bright red flowers. 12-in. plants, 15 to 25 buds, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Azalea, Japanese (*A. mollis*). Masses of brilliant flowers in spring. Assorted colors. 12-in. plants, 15 to 25 buds, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Boxwood. See under Hedge Plants.

Cotoneaster, Box-leaved (*Cotoneaster buxifolia*). Low and spreading, with clusters of white flowers, followed by red berries. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts. each.

Cotoneaster, Shining-leaved or Rose Box (*C. Limorem*). Has bright, glossy foliage and large, pink flowers. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts. each.

Fetter Bush, Japanese (*Andromeda Japonica*). Low-growing shrub, with long sprays of showy flowers. 1 ft., \$1 each.

Fetter Bush, Mountain (*A. floribunda*). Dense in habit, dark green leaves and panicles of handsome flowers. 1 ft., \$1 each.

Garland Flower (*Daphne Cneorum*). Dwarf shrub, with small, pink, very fragrant flowers, like arbutus. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each.

Holly, Japanese (*Ilex crenata*). Small tree, with round leaves and black berries. Fine for hedges. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Laurel, Cherry (*Prunus Laurocerasus*). Large shrub, with shining foliage and racemes of white flowers. Requires protection in the North. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

Laurel, Mountain (*Kalmia latifolia*). Large leaves and clusters of quaint pink and white flowers. 1 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Mahonia, or Oregon Grape (*Mabonia aquifolia*). Holly-like, compound, spiny leaves and blue-black berries. 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Mahonia, Japanese (*Mabonia Japonica*). Has large, glossy, spiny leaves, yellow flowers and bluish black berries. 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Rhododendron Catawbiense Hybrids. Assorted varieties. Magnificent evergreen shrubs, with large, deep green foliage and immense clusters of gorgeous flowers. \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$80 per 100.

Hedge of *Berberis Thunbergii* (see page 50)

Flowering Shrubs

PARCEL POST. Our Flowering Shrubs are too large and heavy to be sent by parcel post, except in a few instances, and must be sent by express or freight.

Barberry, Purple-leaved (*Berberis atropurpurea*). See under Hedge Plants.

Bladder Senna (*Colutea arborescens*). Tall shrub, with compound leaves and ornamental, inflated, bright-colored seed-pods. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Currant, Red-flowering (*Ribes sanguineum*). Large bush; rose-purple flowers in long clusters in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

Currant, Mountain (*R. alpinum*). A fine shrub with whitish branches and clusters of yellowish green flowers followed by scarlet fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Daphne (*Daphne Mezereum rubrum*). Grows 4 feet tall; fragrant, reddish lilac flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Deutzia (*D. crenata candidissima*). Tall, with double white flowers in erect panicles; handsome and free-flowering. 12 in., 25 cts. each; 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Deutzia, Single White (*D. crenata flore alba*). A handsome, tall shrub, with many flowers in graceful clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Deutzia, Double White (*D. crenata flore alba plena*). A splendid shrub, with magnificent panicles of double flowers. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester (*D. crenata, Pride of Rochester*). Has larger white flowers than the others, in immense panicles. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Deutzia, Single Pink (*D. crenata flore rosea*). Bears fine clusters of single, pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Deutzia, Double Pink (*D. crenata flore rosea plena*). Has brilliant pink flowers in superb panicles. 12 in., 25 cts. each, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Deutzia, Slender (*D. gracilis*). Dwarf shrub, with dainty wands of bell-like flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. ea.

Deutzia, Lemoine's (*D. Lemoniei*). Small shrub, with spreading branches and clusters of white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Deutzia, Small-flowered (*D. parviflora*). Compact bush, with white flowers in splendid panicles. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Deutzia, Rough-leaved (*D. scabra*). Showy, clusters of pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. ea.

Deutzia Wells' (*D. scabra Wellsi*). Has larger flowers than the preceding. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

*Deutzia, Pride of Rochester*

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Dogwood, Red-flowering (*Cornus florida rubra*).

A small tree, with spreading branches and the typical shaped Dogwood flowers, but of bright red. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per 10.

Dogwood, White-flowering (*C. florida*). Masses of white, four-petaled, large flowers in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.**Dogwood, Yellow-leaved** (*C. aurea Spæthi*). A brilliant, small tree, with red branches and yellow-bordered leaves; the flowers are small and white and borne in dense clusters. Plant in front of evergreens for contrast. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.**Filbert.** (*Corylus avellana*). Grows 10 to 12 feet tall; fine for untrimmed hedge; bears sweet nuts in quaint, fringed husks. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.**Globe Flower, or Japanese Rose** (*Kerria Japonica flore pleno*). A tall, graceful shrub, with wand-like branches, quaintly ribbed leaves and a profusion of bright yellow flowers in early spring. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each.**Golden Bell, Drooping** (*Forsythia suspensa*). A most graceful shrub, with long, slender, pendulous branches, dark green foliage; golden yellow flowers very early in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.**Golden Bell, Fortune's** (*F. Fortunei*). More upright than the Drooping, with arching branches and golden flowers with twisted petals. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.**Golden Bell, Hybrid** (*F. intermedia*). Tall, with golden flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.**Golden Bell, Dark Green** (*F. viridissima*). Large shrub, with dark green bark and the typical golden yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Mock Orange

Golden Chain (*Laburnum vulgare*). A large shrub or small tree, with pendent clusters of yellow flowers, like those of the wistaria in form. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.**Gold Flower** (*Hypericum Moserianum*). A small shrub, with golden yellow flowers 2 inches across, brilliant and showy. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each.**Hawthorn, Paul's Scarlet** (*Crataegus monogyna Pauli*). Very large shrub, with bright scarlet flowers and spiny branches. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.**Hawthorn, Double White-flowering** (*C. monogyna alba plena*). Same as the preceding in size, with large, double, white flowers and thorny twigs. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.**Hazel, Flowering** (*Corylopsis spicata*). Grows 3 to 4 feet tall, with large, handsome foliage and showy, bright yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. ea.**Honeysuckle, Fly** (*Lonicera Xylosteum*). Grows 8 to 10 feet tall, with white flowers tinged with red; scarlet berries. Late spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. ea.**Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush** (*L. Morrowi*). Grows 4 to 6 feet, with wide-spreading branches; flowers white, changing to yellow; berries bright red in summer. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.**Honeysuckle, Tartarian** (*L. Tatarica*). A large shrub, with spreading branches, white or pink flowers and red or orange fruit in great ropes. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.**Hydrangea, Japanese Blue** (*Hydrangea Hortensis*). A handsome shrub, with immense heads of flowers varying from white to blue and pink according to the soil in which it grows. With us it has blue flowers, but we cannot guarantee the colors in different localities. Hardy in the South; needs protection North. 18 to 24 in., 50c. each.**Hydrangea, Large-flowered** (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). The showiest shrub grown, with immense heads of white flowers in late summers, turning bronzy pink as they dry. Severe pruning in early spring causes it to bear extra-large trusses of flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.**Indigo, False** (*Amorpha fruticosa*). Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with compound leaves and purple flowers in long clusters. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.**Jasmine, Naked-flowered** (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). Fragrant, bright yellow flowers very early in spring or in late winter. 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each.**Juneberry, or Service Berry** (*Amelanchier atropurpurea*). A handsome shrub, with drooping purplish flowers and blue-black, sweet berries. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.**Lilac, Common** (*Syringa vulgaris*). The old-fashioned Lilac, with heart-shaped foliage and trusses of light purple flowers. All varieties 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$1.75 for 4.**Lilac, Single White, Marie Legraye.** Magnificent trusses.**Lilac, Double White, Mme. Lemoine.** Handsome and effective.**Lilac, Single Red, Ludwig Spæth.** Glorious clusters of red flowers.**Magnolia, Hall's Japan** (*Magnolia stellata*). A tree-shrub with spreading branches, blooming in early spring before the leaves come out; fragrant, star-like flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.**Magnolia, Soulange's** (*M. Soulangeana*). A tree-like shrub, handsome in leaf, and flowers which come and go before the leaves expand. Blossoms white, with rosy tints, fragrant, large, cup-shaped. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.



Rose-colored Weigela (see page 48)

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

- Maple, Japanese** (*Acer palmatum*). Handsome, small tree or large shrub, with beautifully cut foliage in shades of green. 1 to 2 ft., \$1 each.
- Maple, Japanese Blood-leaved** (*A. palmatum atropurpureum*). Has dark red leaves in spring, turning to purplish red. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.
- Mock Orange, Common** (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Magnificent shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall, with white, fragrant flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.
- Mock Orange, Large-leaved** (*P. latifolius*). Tall-est of the family, with gray bark and broad leaves; blossoms white, fragrant and borne in large clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.
- Mock Orange, Lemoine's** (*P. Lemoinei*). Very showy, with white flowers in clusters. Grows 4 to 6 ft. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.
- Mock Orange, Zeyher's** (*P. Zeyheri*). Has arching branches and very large, white, fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.
- New Jersey Tea, or Red Root** (*Ceanothus Americanus*). Grows only 2 feet tall, with white flowers in dense clusters in midsummer. 3 to 4 ft., 50c. ea.
- New Jersey Tea, Gloire de Versailles** (*C. hybridus*). Handsome, late-flowering, with rough leaves and light blue flowers. Needs protection north of Washington. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.
- Plum, Purple-leaved** (*Prunus Pissardi*). Really a small tree, with splendid purple foliage and blush-pink blossoms in spring. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.
- Quince, Dwarf-flowering** (*Cydonia Maulei*). Handsome, low, spiny shrubs, with a profusion of orange-scarlet flowers in early spring. Fine for flowering hedge. Bears round, yellow fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Rose of Sharon (*Althæa* or *Hibiscus Syriacus*). A tall shrub, with finely lobed foliage and bearing great masses of large, hollyhock-like flowers in late summer. Various colors, white to maroon. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Scorpion Senna (*Coronilla Emerus*). Handsome shrub, with compound foliage and yellow flowers tipped with red. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Siberian Pea Shrub (*Caragana arborescens*). Very large, with compound foliage and yellow, pea-like flowers in clusters in early summer. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*). Very large shrub, with feathery purple flowers, which give a smoky effect to the tree when in bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. ea.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Dwarf shrubs, with small flowers, but bearing beautiful clusters of waxy white berries in late summer. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Spirea, Crimson (*Spiræa Bumalda*, Anthony Waterer). Bright crimson flowers in flat clusters all summer. Grows 3 feet high. 1 to 2 ft., 50c. ea.

Spirea, Hybrid Snow Garland (*S. arguta multiflora*). Very showy, with white flowers in early spring. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

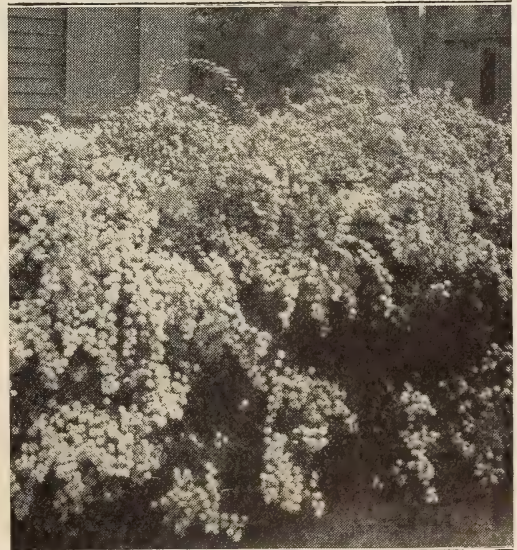
Spirea, Lance-leaved, Double (*S. Reevesiana*). Double white flowers in dense clusters in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Spirea, Meadow Sweet (*S. callosa scabra*). Rather rough foliage and large clusters of white flowers in summer. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Spiræa opulifolia (*Physocarpus opulifolia*; Nine-bark). Large shrub, with many-flowered white clusters. 18 to 24 in., 25c. each; 2 to 3 ft. 50c. ea.

Spirea, Plum-leaved (*S. prunifolia*). Graceful, tall shrub, with pure white flowers in spring. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Spirea, Thunberg's Snow Garland (*S. Thunbergii*). Fine shrub, 3 to 4 feet tall, with long sprays of white flowers in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.



Spiræa Van Houttei (see page 48)

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Spirea, Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath (*S. Van Houttei*). Graceful, with arching branches and a wealth of white flowers in dense clusters in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. (see page 47.)

Spirea, White-flowering (*S. alba*). White flowers in pyramidal clusters in summer. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Strawberry Bush (*Euonymus Americanus*). Handsome shrub, with slender, erect branches, bright green foliage and scarlet seed-vessels. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

Sweet-scented Shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*). Handsome, large shrub, with curious, brown, strongly fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Viburnum Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Large shrub, with dense clusters of white flowers and bright red fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Viburnum opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Handsome shrub, with lobed leaves and splendid clusters of white flowers followed by scarlet berries. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Splendid shrub, with rough foliage and ball-like clusters of flowers. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Weigela, Eva Rathke (*Weigela hybrida*). Handsome, large shrub, with carmine-red flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Weigela, Rose-colored (*W. amabilis* or *rosea*). Beautiful, deep pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each. (See page 47.)

Weigela Steltzneri (*W. hybrida*). Dark rose flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Weigela, White-flowered (*W. amabilis alba*). Large, white flowers in profusion. 2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each.

Willow, Rosemary (*Salix rosmarinifolia*). A shrubby form of Willow, with long, narrow leaves and catkins. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.



Clematis paniculata

Hardy Climbing Vines

Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*). Has fine cluster of orange-and-scarlet berries in fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each.

Clematis paniculata. Bears great masses of fleecy white flowers in late summer. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia sipho*). Large, heart-shaped leaves and quaint, pipe-shaped, green flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Honeysuckle, Hall's (*Lonicera Halliana*). Blooms all summer; flowers yellow and white; almost evergreen. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

Honeysuckle, Heckrott's (*L. Heckrottii*). Purple flowers; fragrant. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

Ivy, Boston (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Beautiful foliage, turning to red in fall; clings to stone walls. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

Ivy, Engelmann's (*A. Engelmannii*). Improved form of Virginia Creeper; clings to wood, stone or brick. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Ivy, Broad-leaved (*Hedera Hibernica*). Evergreen foliage; covers buildings beautifully. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Myrtle, Variegated (*Vinca major variegata*). Long, trailing stems, with green-and-white foliage and blue flowers; requires protection in the North. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Silk Vine (*Periploca Græca*). Twining stems, glossy leaves and greenish flowers in loose clusters. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each.

Trumpet Creeper (*Bignonia* or *Tecoma grandiflora*). Has compound leaves and beautiful, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). Large, five-parted, rough leaves; fine for covering walls or trellises. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Wistaria, Purple (*Wistaria Chinensis*). A high-climbing vine with compound foliage and long, pendent racemes of purple, pea-shaped flowers in spring. 75 cts. each.

The Best Roses for General Planting

PARCEL POST. Harrisons' bush-form plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra

HYBRID PERPETUAL or JUNE ROSES

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Anna de Diesbach. Fine pink.
Captain Christy. Pink; large.
Captain Hayward. Pink; extra.
Clio. Light pink; large.
Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white.
General Jacqueminot. Scarlet-crimson.
Hugh Dickson. Bright red.
Magna Charta. Bright pink.
Margaret Dickson. Brilliant white.
Mrs. John Laing. Exquisite pink.
Paul Neyron. Pink; extra large.
Ulrich Brunner. Bright crimson.

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

50 cts. each, \$2.50 for 6

Caroline Testout. Bright pink.
Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet-crimson.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Ivory-white.
Killarney. Brilliant pink.
La France. Fine, satiny pink.
Mme. Francisca Kruger. Yellow.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

35 cts. each, \$1.75 for 6

Alberic Barbier. White; shining foliage.
Baltimore Belle. Blush-white; double.
Crimson Rambler. Flowers in trusses.
Dorothy Perkins. Delightful pink.
Lady Gay. Tender pink.
Tausendschon. Pink, white and yellow.

TREE ROSES

\$1 each, \$5 for 6

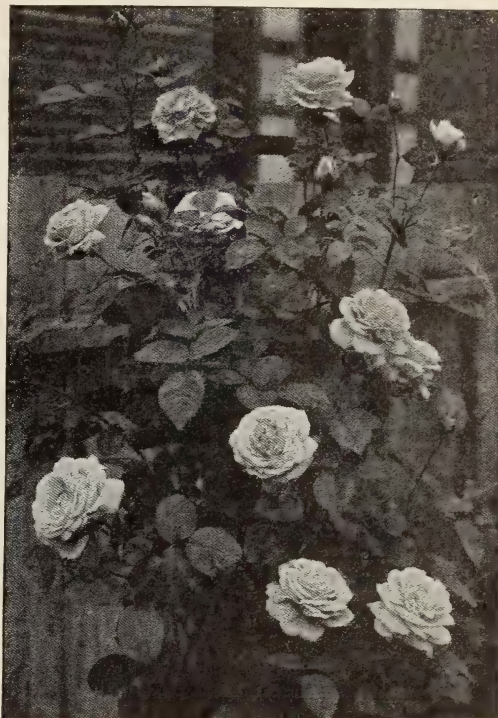
Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white.
General Jacqueminot. Scarlet-crimson.
Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet-crimson.
Mrs. John Laing. Exquisite pink.
Paul Neyron. Pink; extra large.
Ulrich Brunner. Bright crimson.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100

ROSA RUGOSA

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00



Mrs. John Laing Rose

Peonies

One to 9 plants are sold at the each rate, 10 to 49 plants are sold at the 10 rate, 50 plants or more are sold at the 100 rate.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 10 cts. per plant extra.

Assorted varieties, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100

Peonies are absolutely hardy and will thrive in a good soil, whether in beds or pots. They are not bothered by insects or fungi, and have attractive foliage. A few cents' expense and ten minutes' work is often rewarded by a magnificent series of bloom.

Agida. Bright red.	Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur.	Prince Pr. d'Arenberg. Red.
Anemoneflora rubra. Rose.	Faust. Lilac-white.	Purpurea superba. Crimson.
Bagnii. Rich red.	Festiva. Creamy white.	Rosea elegans. Rose and white.
Cyntherii. Pink and cream-white.	Festiva maxima. White.	Rubra triumphans. Dark crimson.
Delachei. Silvery pink.	Lilacina superba. Dark pink.	Speciosa striata. Pink and white.
Duc de Cazes. Rose-pink.	Mutabilis. Pink and white.	

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*)

Forms a delightful low bush, with long wands of dainty-pink, heart-shaped flowers in profusion in early spring. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

OUR PRICES FIT THE QUALITY OF STOCK WE GROW—ONLY THE BEST

Hedge Plants

One to 4 plants are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 plants are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 plants are sold at the 100 rate, 300 plants or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Our Hedge Plants are all too heavy to be sent by parcel post, and will be shipped by express or freight.

Barberry, Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*). Of spreading habit, growing extremely thick right from the base. The leaves are small, light green, and toward fall assume rich, brilliant colors, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet; absolutely hardy.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
12 to 18 in.....	15	1 00	7 50	60 00
18 to 24 in.....	20	1 25	10 00	75 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	1 50	12 50	100 00

Barberry, Purple (*B. atropurpurea*). A purple-leaved form of the common Barberry; fine for hedges.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
2 to 3 ft.....	50	3 50

Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*). Popular for planting as individual specimens, vases, window-boxes, and for formal and decorative effects produced by trimming.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 in.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50
6 to 8 in.....	25	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 in.....	30	2 50	20 00



Hedge of California Privet

Privet, California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). Of all ornamental Hedge plants this is the most popular, and more of it is planted than all others combined. Its foliage is a rich dark green, and is nearly ever-green, remaining on the plant until midwinter. It is of free growth, and succeeds under the most adverse conditions, such as under dense shade of trees, where other plants would not exist. See illustration, page 40.)

	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 30	\$1 50	\$10 00
1 to 1½ ft.....	40	2 00	15 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	50	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft.....	60	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 25	6 00	55 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	8 00	75 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 75	11 00	100 00

HOW TO PLANT CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Thoroughly prepare and pulverize the soil to a depth of about 18 inches and 2 feet wide. If the soil is poor, work into it some good, rich top-soil, and also a little well-rotted stable manure (do not use new manure). Set the plants 6 inches apart in a single row, about 1 inch deeper than they set in the nursery row, spread out the roots and tamp the soil thoroughly about them as in the case of planting trees, the firmer the better, leaving about an inch of loose soil at the top to conserve moisture. A good coating of stable manure on top of the ground about the plants will be excellent, and will help them to make a rapid growth. After the plants are all set out, cut them back evenly with a sharp knife or clipper to within 6 to 8 inches of the top of the ground. This will cause a new growth to start out close to the ground and will, in a year or two, make you a hedge to be proud of. Don't begin to shape the hedge by further cutting until the new growth is at least 18 inches high, which growth it will usually make before the end of the first season.

COWPEA SEED

Cowpeas for Seed, Hay and Soil Improvement

Now that the advantages of legumes are getting to be so well known, we think it advisable to offer seed. In our experience the growing of trees is hard on land. This is true to such an extent that we have to rest our land for a couple of years after growing a crop or two of trees on it. We find that nothing will so quickly restore vitality and fertility as Cowpeas. We plant them between seedlings and put them in at every opportunity we get.

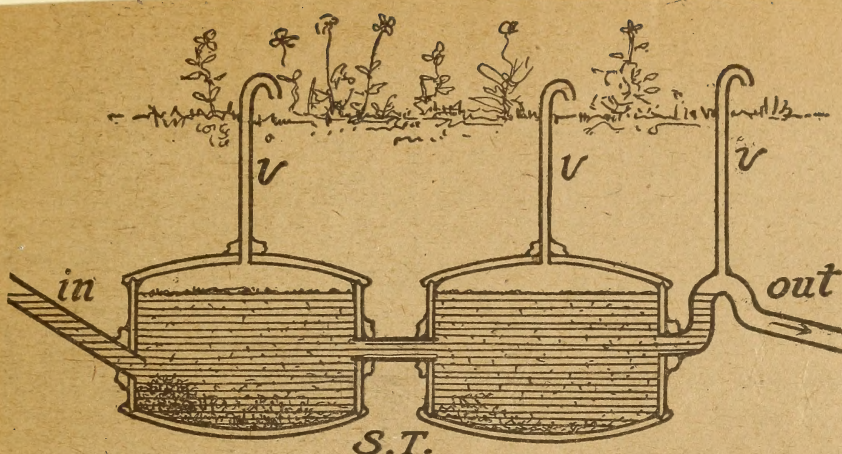
Every planter of an orchard ought to make use of some legume to fill his soil full of nitrogen for the use of his trees. Almost always Cowpeas will be the best legume to be found. They can be put in among other crops, the tops harvested or turned under. As a cover-crop, mixed with some oats, they are fine. The market prices change so much and so often that we can not quote prices; but write us when you want some and we will quote; or, tell us in your order how many you need, and we will make them lowest market rates. Wire or write to us at once for samples and prices.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING GRAFTING WOOD

at \$2.50 per 1000 Sticks.

20,000	Ben Davis	20,000	Early Harvest
20,000	Gano	10,000	Jonathan
10,000	Nero	30,000	N. W. Greening
30,000	Red Astrachan	10,000	Stark
30,000	Yellow Transparent	50,000	York Imperial
30,000	Transcendent - Crab	30,000	Golden Beauty - Crab
		10,000	Hyslop - Crab

HARRISONS' NURSERIES
J.G.Harrison & Sons Proprietors
Berlin, Maryland.



Unsatisfactory Arrangement of Septic Tank

The illustration shows a form of septic tank, which, according to a well-known authority on this subject, Dr E. M. Santee of New York, has several serious faults and is altogether undesirable. First, he says, it is too expensive. It is evidently made of metal and could be made much more cheaply of concrete. It has two compartments where one properly made would do as well. It is ventilated, making it a source of pollution to the surrounding atmosphere and therefore must be far removed from the house. This, in a level country, is impossible. The inlet has no elbow, thus allowing solids to be stirred up and forced into the outlet, causing unsatisfactory working. Dr Santee has recently written a small book (Orange Judd company) on this important subject of sanitation.

not the humus of the chemist, but the material on its way to form humus. Lands formerly fertile when freshly cleared have been, through injudicious cultivation, robbed of this organic decay, and the soil bakes hard in summer, and clover fails even where a good stand is had in spring, from burning out in the late summer. Soils, too, have become acid, and the bacteria that help the legumes to get nitrogen from the air cannot live in acid conditions. Lecturing to farmers in the fine county of Bucks, Pa, I found that they were running their land in grass to sell hay in the city until the grass got so poor it no longer paid, and then they turned the sod for corn and oats, and then back to grass. I asked them why they did not practice a shorter rotation and grow clover to improve the land and restore the humus. "But we cannot grow clover any more," they told me. Their lands formerly grew magnificent clover, but had got acid and the clover no longer thrives, and in-

means of a little fertilizer. And the favorite brand, because the price is low, is the article that analyzes 2% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid and 2% potash. To make this low grade the manufacturer is compelled to use not less than 500 pounds of worthless filler. The farmer pays him for sacking this and pays the railroad for freighting the sand. It is hard to convince farmers that what plant food this grade contains costs more than that in a higher grade sold for more money a ton.

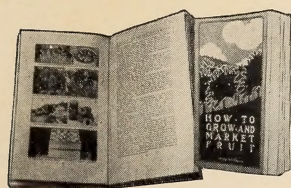
Then, with so low a grade of fertilizer they will put 200 pounds an acre in the furrows and bed on it. The crop starts off slightly better for it, and soon the roots are feeding outside of the furrows in dead, poor land and the crop dwindles in the most important period, the fruiting time, and the little amount of fertilizer used is absolutely wasted. The same amount of money spent in simple acid phosphate and used for the growth of the cowpeas and clover



- Grep

A GUIDE-BOOK FOR MASTER FRUIT-GROWERS

AND BEGINNERS



“How to Grow and Market Fruit”

This is a brand-new, thoroughly practical guide-book for master fruit-growers and beginners. Covers soil handling, planting and feeding trees, frost damage, spraying, pruning, thinning, varieties, grading, packing, marketing and other essentials. Brief, to the point, but complete; progressive, but thoroughly reliable. It is a comprehensive record of facts gathered in our twenty years of practical experience in fruit-growing. Many have told us that this is the best book for fruit-growers published in America. Endorsed by twenty of this country's foremost fruit men. The heads of thirty state horticultural departments have written in praise of it, and it is a daily companion of thousands of successful fruit-growers. Tells you what should be done and why it should be done. Strongly bound, nearly one hundred and fifty pages, twenty-four pages of pictures that show how. A book to keep. Price 50 cents—rebated to you when you send us a \$5 order.

Beautify Your Home Grounds

Our book, “**The Why and How of Shade Trees and Evergreens**” shows you how much it pays to plant for shade and beauty about your home and farm, the actual cash value that such comfort brings, and how cheaply it may be had with Harrisons' hardy trees and shrubs. The book tells you what evergreens to plant in different soils and climates, how to have good hedges, and how to set out trees and shrubs so they will thrive; contains sixty-four pages, forty-six pictures; helpful and interesting. If you own land and are thinking of planting trees, we will be glad to send you a copy of “**The Why and How of Shade Trees and Evergreens**” free.

A Productive Farm on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is the Ideal Home

What is known as the “Eastern Shore” of Maryland is an old settled section; some of the richest plantations of all times since America was settled have been right here, and the lands granted to Lord Baltimore by the King of England are now, as they were 200 years ago, the “Cream of the Country.” Here there is room for progressive farmers to make big successes.

Berlin is the junction point of two railroad lines. Distance to Ocean City (on the Atlantic Coast, the summer resort of the Eastern Shore), 7 miles; to Baltimore, 124 miles; to Philadelphia, 143 miles.

Summers are cool, winters are mild—zero weather is almost unknown. Growing season from March to November. Two crops ripen on the same land, bringing double profit. Fruit, grain, hay, vegetables, poultry or stock all yield high. The finest water, excellent schools and churches, and miles of macadam, concrete and other improved roads. Living conditions unexcelled.

You can sell everything you grow right at your railroad station for highest market prices. If you want to ship, the country's highest-priced markets are only a few hours away by rail.

Our booklet, “**The Land of Evergreens,**” gives full information. Write for it

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AVENUE OF
NORWAY MAPLES

BARBERRY HEDGE
(BERBERIS THUNBERGII)

HARRISONS'
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BERLIN, MD.

SPECIALISTS
IN FRUIT AND
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